THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1824.

Vol 3....No. 11.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Fortune's Home.

CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 17. 1824.

First Report of the Drawing of the Third
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

WHICH commenced its drawings this day, under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the State.

No. 6740 a prize of	$1000
1602 a prize of	1000
4128 a prize of	500
6245 a prize of	500
7792 1366 17393 6469 each a prize of	50

The second drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. and will be continued every week until further notice. This Lottery, whether viewed in point of the splendor of its capital prizes or the number which are floating, is undoubtedly superior to any other now drawing in the United States, as will be acknowledged by the following summary, viz.

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Pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Mingo Creek and Williamsport.

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Lewis Peterson.

Oct. , 11824—tf.

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1823—tf

CONEMAUGH SALT,
AND
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels SALT.
25 Barrels Very Fair SUGAR.
15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*
FOR SALE BY
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A. WAY & CO.

Are just opening a choice assortment of
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP
Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,
CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods.
Ingrain & Stair Carpeting.
AND
Hearth Rugs.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t.

Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been laboring under the disease for years and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at
JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical store, No. 273 North Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia
The proprietor has appointed Doctor G. DAWSON, wholesale & retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.

November 5.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted. Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers. Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

J. R. LAMBDIN,
CONTINUES TO GIVE
LESSONS ON DRAWING,

TO a Class of *Young Ladies*, at his room, on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 until 5 o'clock; and to a Class of *Young Gentlemen*, on the same evenings, from half past 6 till half past 8 o'clock

Terms, $8 per Quarter.

Specimens of his Pupils' Drawing, may be seen at his room, in Third St opposite the Theatre.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t.

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,500
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.				$273,760
22,100 Blanks.				

TICKETS $9 00.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets
PITTSBURGH.

November 5, 1824.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

An Election,

FOR thirteen Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank of Pittsburgh, to settle up and close the concerns of the Institution, will be held at the ank, on Monday, the 13th of December next.

y order,
John Scull,
Nov. 19. 1824.—3t. *Clerk*

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

Sept. 24—tf,.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of *new* SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. 22—

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

Miscellany.

From the Blank Book of a Small Colleger.

THE ART OF SPELLING.

I have been from youth that melancholy thing to other people—a professed joker. From the period that, as a boy, I hid the Bible belonging to a Baptist meeting, which stood in our play ground,—to the inexpressible consternation of the congregation and the no small confusion of the preacher,—up to my last freak which I am now going to relate, I have literally treated "life as a jest."—I was on a visit to a friend in the country, a Major Holdsworth, when to amuse me,—I'm an elderly gentleman and have an utter abomination to cards—a whist party was made up, to which were asked the Miss Pennicks;—a trio of the most intolerant, immaculate, vinegarfaced virgins, whom I ever encountered in my earthly pilgrimage. It was on my return from coursing, while this *treat* was in agitation, that I spied an odd-looking, three-cornered note lying unsealed on a work table. With unaccountable curiosity I opened it. It ran thus:

"*The Miss Pennicks feel extreamly sorry they cannot have the pleasure of waitting on Mrs. Holdsworth as they are verry indifferent.*" In a close imitation of their own hand, I added the word "*spellers*"—refolded the note and replaced it on the table. "Well, this is the most singular thing that ever happened to me," said the Major as I entered the dining room. "Read this incomprehensible note. The Miss Pennicks can't drink tea with my wife because, "they are very indifferent spellers"!" "And a sufficient reason," said I, "for not entering into society."—"Well" cried Mrs. Holdsworth, "I always thought there was something odd about those Miss Pennicks. I've expected something strange would happen to them." Mrs. Holdsworth was one of those long-headed, highly gifted women who foresee events long before they occur,—and pride themselves on being *surprised at nothing*—Her reputation for foresight was so thoroughly established, that her less fortunate neighbors looked up to her as an oracle.—When Napoleon went to St. Helena, *She* had always suspected that would be the end of it; and the Princess Elizabeth's marriage she had foreseen for years.

By three o'clock, in the following afternoon, there were few houses in Hoddeston in which the indefatigable Mrs. Holdsworth had not mentioned---a profound secret ---that "the Major, had received *such a note* from the Miss Pennicks!" "What was it?" cried half a dozen gossips with the most infecting earnestness. You must really excuse my giving the contents. I never expose my sex. You know I'm not squeamish: but I *really* cannot detail what that note contained." "How very dreadful!" was repeated in various tones round the room.---"Horrid!" resumed Mrs. Holdsworth, with a most diplomatic expression of countenance.---"Not that I would injure the Miss Pennicks for the world.---Poor things!"---"Ah poor things!" was re-echoed around. "Who would have suspected it?" "Oh! cried Mrs. Holdsworth, briskly, for she felt this was an inroad on her reputation—"I'm not the least surprised! I've long foreseen it! Miss Abigail's misfortune has been known to me for months! Not that I would injure her—poor thing!" "Nor I, poor thing! Nor I!" cried each member of this precious coterie, as she separated to disseminate this scandalous morceau, in her own peculiar beat, with all her energies.

Well---the story did not lose in the telling. People drew their own conclusions ---not, of course, the most favorable to the Miss Pennicks---and the consequence was, that these maiden ladies, who had lived all their days in the most unspotted innocence, found themselves, at a sudden, avoided, pointed at, and rejected by society. Their neighbors drew up when they passed---their former gossips, who would once chat with them by the hour, contented themselves with a "Good Morning! Fine Day!" and, as Miss Charity Pennick observed, the days of Sodom and Gomorrah were come again.

Things grew worse and worse—'Fine Day!' and 'Good morning!' gave place to a bow or smile, *en passant*—their tea parties were declined!—their visits unreturned—and Patience Pennick declared herself 'weary of life,'—when Abigail, the eldest sister, goaded to desperation by a fresh slight, conjured a *quondam crony* to explain the mystery. She was then given to understand, with much circumlocution, that 'She, and her sisters, were suspected of courting an improper intimacy with Major Holdsworth!—'On whose authority?' screamed Charity. 'On that of his own wife,' was the reply.

After the hysterics produced by this unexpected communication had subsided, the three injured spinsters had immediate recourse to their professional adviser. They resolved, with his concurrence, instantly to prosecute Mrs. Holdsworth for defamation of character. 'When the dread note of preparation' sounded, and Mrs. Holdsworth was informed, that her appearance in open court would be requisite, *she* expressed *her* amazement at '*the world's wilful misconstruction;*' and admitted, for the first time in her life that *this* she had never anticipated;—while Major Holdsworth's broad unmeaning face assumed a state of utter bewilderment, when he was told, he certainly had received criminal overtures from Miss Abigail Pennick.

To obtain a clear insight into matters, it was determined that an interview should take place between the belligerent parties, attended by their legal advisers, at which the *note* should be forthcoming. All but the *last word* Miss Abigail admitted she had written---but *that word* she stoutly disclaimed. 'Well, Madam,' said the Major's brazen-faced Solicitor, 'that point is immaterial. The chief object is attained, for your spotless virgin character is placed beyond suspicion. As a lawyer, I say, take the case into court. As a friend, let it stay where it is. For whatever might be the opinion of the jury on legal matters, you would certainly stand convicted as a most "indifferent speller."

From the York Recorder.

"With all their thrift they thrive not."—*Cowper.*

There are some men whom an unlucky fatality attends. Their malice is neutralized by their impotence, their envy is qualified by their folly, and their meanness is counterbalanced by their stupidity.---They have sense enough to devise an evil scheme, but want wit to carry it effectually into execution. All their precautions cannot keep it secret, all their care cannot ensure it success; and they are rendered as ridiculous by their blunders, as they become contemptible for their baseness.---Their most deeply laid plots are always seen through at a glance, and their motives and objects are ascertained without difficulty. They chuckle in thought at their own fancied adroitness, but before the matter they have undertaken is half accomplished, their want of skill is laughed at, their weakness pitied, and their malignity despised. It is questionable whether their perverse disposition and defective intellect be not more a punishment to themselves, than a source of annoyance to others.

COSMO.

MONITORIAL.

Elegant and seasonable Extract.

We must regard, even in spite of ourselves, the still but steady advances of time. A short time since and the summer of the year was grateful, and the sun of Heaven seemed to glory in his ascendant. He is now enfeebled in his power; and the earth is strewed with that foliage which once bespoke the magnificence of summer. Whatever may be the passions which society has awakened, we pause amid this apparent desolation of nature; and such in a few years, must be our own condition. The blossoms of our spring, the pride of our summer, will also fade into decay; and the pulse that now beats high with virtuous, or with vicious desire, will gradually sink, and then must stop forever.

When the winds of autumn sigh around us, their voice speaks not to us only, but to our kind; and the lesson they teach us is not that we alone decay, but that such also is the fate of all the generations of man.

In the general desolation of nature, we feel the littleness of our own passions; we look forward to that kindred evening which time must bring to all; we anticipate the graves of those we hate, as of those we love. Every unkind passion falls with the leaves that fall around us; and we return slowly to our homes, and to the society which surrounds us, with the wish only to enlighten or to bless them.

It is the unvarying character of nature, amid all its scenes, to lead us at last to its author; and it is for this final end, that all its varieties have such dominion upon our minds. We are led by the appearances of spring, to see his bounty; we are led by the splendour of summer, to see his greatness. When witnessing the decay of the year, we go back in imagination, and find that such in every generation has been the fate of man; we look forward, and we see that to such ends all must come at last; we lift our desponding eyes in search of comfort, and we see above us, one, who is ever the same, and to whose years there is no end. We feel that there is a God; and from the tempestuous sea of life, we hail that polar star of nature, to which a sacred instinct had directed our eyes, and which burns with undecaying ray, to lighten us among all the darkness of the deep.

We would further observe, that nature, indeed, yearly perishes, but it is yearly renewed. Amid all the changes, the immortal spirit of him that made it, remain—and the same sun which now marks with its receding ray, the autumn of the year, will again arise in his brightness, and bring along with him the promise of the spring, and all the magnificence of summer. Under such convictions, hope dawns upon the sadness of the heart.

Let the busy and the active go out, and pause for a time, amid the scenes which surround them, and learn the high lesson which nature teaches in the hour of its fall. They are now ardent with all the desires of mortality; and fame, and interest, and pleasure, are displaying to them their shadowy promises; and in the race of life, many weak and many worthless passions, are too naturally engendered.—Let them withdraw themselves for a time, from the agitations of the world; let them mark the desolation of summer, and listen to the winds of winter, which begin to murmur above their heads. It is a scene which, with all its power, has yet no reproach; it tells them, that such is also the fate to which they must come; that the pulse of passion must one day beat low, that the illusions of time must pass, and that the spirit must return to him who gave it.

There is an even-tide in human life, a season when the eye becomes dim, and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snow. It is the season of life to which the present is most analogous; and much it would profit, to mark the instructions which the season brings. The spring and summer of the days of the old, are gone, and with them, not only the joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them—and we have now entered upon the autumn of our being; and whatever may have been the profusion of our spring, or the warm intemperance of our summer, there is yet a season of stillness and of solitude, which the beneficence of Heaven affords, in which we may meditate upon the past and the future, and prepare ourselves for the mighty change which we must undergo.

In the long retrospect of our journey, we have seen every day the shades of the evening fall, and every year the clouds of winter gather. We have also seen, every succeeding day, the morning arise in its brightness, and in every succeeding year, the spring return to renovate the winter of nature.

385

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Pastor of the united Presbyterian Congregations of Mingo Creek and Williamsport

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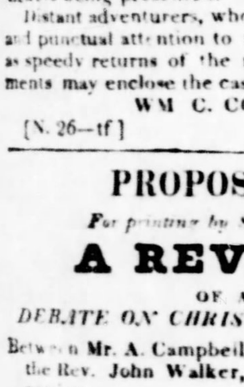

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, foiler's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. , 11824—tf.

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1823—tf

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AND

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels SALT,
25 Barrels Very Fair SUGAR.
15 hhds. *LEAF TOBACCO.*

FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

Nov. 5, 1824—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

Are just opening a choice assortment of
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP

Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,

CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods.

Ingrain & Stair Carpeting
AND
Hearth Rugs.

Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t.

Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been laboring under the disease for years and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time, and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical store, No. 273 North Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia

The proprietor has appointed Doctor G. D. HIBSON, wholesale & retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.

November 5.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings Plaids. Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9. 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glass ware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers. Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

J. R. LAMBDIN,

CONTINUES TO GIVE
LESSONS ON DRAWING,

TO a Class of *Young Ladies*, at his room, on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 until 5 o'clock; and to a Class of *Young Gentlemen*, on the same evenings, from half past 6 till half past 8 o'clock

Terms, $8 per Quarter.

Specimens of his Pupils' Drawing, may be seen at his room, in Third St opposite the Theatre.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t.

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
2 "	5,000	is	10,000
1 "	4720	is	4,720
20 "	1,000	is	20,000
30 "	500	is	15,500
52 "	100	is	5,200
156 "	50	is	7,800
1248 "	20	is	24,960
10608 "	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$273,760
22,100 Blanks.			

TICKETS $9 00.

Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets
PITTSBURGH.

November 5, 1824.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

An Election,

FOR thirteen Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank of Pittsburgh, to settle up and close the concerns of the Institution, will be held at the bank, on Monday, the 15th of December next.

by order,
John Scull,
Clerk

Nov. 19 1824.—3t.

To the Agriculturalists

Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

Sept. 24—tf,.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of *new* SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. 22—

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office,

Miscellany.

From the Blank Book of a Small Colleger.

THE ART OF SPELLING.

I have been from youth that melancholy thing to other people—a professed joker. From the period that, as a boy, I hid the Bible belonging to a Baptist meeting, which stood in our play ground,—to the inexpressible consternation of the congregation and the no small confusion of the preacher,—up to my last freak which I am now going to relate, I have literally treated "life as a jest."—I was on a visit to a friend in the country, a Major Holdsworth, when to amuse me,—I'm an elderly gentleman and have an utter abomination to cards—a whist party was made up, to which were asked the Miss Pennicks;—a trio of the most intolerant, immaculate, vinegarfaced virgins, whom I ever encountered in my earthly pilgrimage. It was on my return from coursing, while this *treat* was in agitation, that I spied an odd-looking, three-cornered note lying unsealed on a work table. With unaccountable curiosity I opened it. It ran thus:

"*The Miss Pennicks feel extreamly sorry they cannot have the pleasure of waitting on Mrs. Holdsworth as they are verry indifferent.*" In a close imitation of their own hand, I added the word "*spellers*"—refolded the note and replaced it on the table. "Well, this is the most singular thing that ever happened to me," said the Major as I entered the dining room. "Read this incomprehensible note. The Miss Pennicks can't drink tea with my wife because, "they are very indifferent spellers"!! "And a sufficient reason," said I, "for not entering into society."—"Well" cried Mrs. Holdsworth, "I always thought there was something odd about those Miss Pennicks. I've expected something strange would happen to them." Mrs. Holdsworth was one of those long-headed, highly gifted women who foresee events long before they occur,—and pride themselves on being *surprised at nothing*—Her reputation for foresight was so thoroughly established, that her less fortunate neighbors looked up to her as an oracle.—When Napoleon went to St. Helena, *She* had always suspected that would be the end of it; and the Princess Elizabeth's marriage she had foreseen for years.

By three o'clock, in the following afternoon, there were few houses in Hoddeston in which the indefatigable Mrs. Holdswoth had not mentioned—a profound secret—that "the Major, had received *such a note* from the Miss Pennicks!" What was it? cried half a dozen gossips with the most infecting earnestness. You must really excuse my giving the contents. I never expose my sex. You know I'm not squeamish: but I *really* cannot detail what that note contained." "How very dreadful!" was repeated in various tones round the room.—"Horrid!" resumed Mrs. Holdsworth, with a most diplomatic expression of countenance.—"Not that I would injure the Miss Pennicks for the world.—Poor things!"—"Ah poor things!" was re-echoed around. "Who would have suspected it?" "Oh! cried Mrs. Holdsworth, briskly, for she felt this was an inroad on her reputation—"I'm not the least surprised! I've long foreseen it! Miss Abigail's misfortune has been known to me for months! Not that I would injure her—poor thing!" "Nor I, poor thing! Nor I!" cried each member of this precious coterie, as she separated to disseminate this scandalous morceau, in her own peculiar beat, with all her energies.

Well—the story did not lose in the telling. People drew their own conclusions—not, of course, the most favorable to the Miss Pennicks—and the consequence was, that these maiden ladies, who had lived all their days in the most unspotted innocence, found themselves, at a sudden, avoided, pointed at, and rejected by society. Their neighbors drew up when they passed—their former gossips, who would once chat with them by the hour, contented themselves with a "Good Morning! Fine Day!" and, as Miss Charity Pennick observed, the days of Sodom and Gomorrah were come again.

Things grew worse and worse—'Fine Day!' and 'Good morning!' gave place to a bow or smile, *en passant*—their tea parties were declined!—their visits unreturned—and Patience Pennick declared herself 'weary of life,'—when Abigail, the eldest sister, goaded to desperation by a fresh slight, conjured a *quondam crony* to explain the mystery. She was then given to understand, with much circumlocution, that 'She, and her sisters, were suspected of courting an improper intimacy with Major Holdsworth!—'On whose authority?' screamed Charity. 'On that of his own wife,' was the reply.

After the hysterics produced by this unexpected communication had subsided, the three injured spinsters had immediate recourse to their professional adviser. They resolved, with his concurrence, instantly to prosecute Mrs. Holdsworth for defamation of character. 'When the dread note of preparation' sounded, and Mrs. Holdsworth was informed, that her appearance in open court would be requisite, *she* expressed *her* amazement at '*the world's wilful misconstruction;*' and admitted, for the first time in her life that *this* she had never anticipated;—while Major Holdsworth's broad unmeaning face assumed a state of utter bewilderment, when he was told, he certainly had received criminal overtures from Miss Abigail Pennick.

To obtain a clear insight into matters, it was determined that an interview should take place between the belligerent parties, attended by their legal advisers, at which the *note* should be forthcoming. All but the *last word* Miss Abigail admitted she had written—but *that word* she stoutly disclaimed. 'Well, Madam,' said the Major's brazen-faced Solicitor, 'that point is immaterial. The chief object is attained, for your spotless virgin character is placed beyond suspicion. As a lawyer, I say, take the case into court. As a friend, let it stay where it is. For whatever might be the opinion of the jury on legal matters, you would certainly stand convicted as a most "indifferent speller."

From the York Recorder.

"With all their thrift they thrive not."—*Cowper.*

There are some men whom an unlucky fatality attends. Their malice is neutralized by their impotence, their envy is qualified by their folly, and their meanness is counterbalanced by their stupidity.—They have sense enough to devise an evil scheme, but want wit to carry it effectually into execution. All their precautions cannot keep it secret, all their care cannot ensure it success; and they are rendered as ridiculous by their blunders, as they become contemptible for their baseness.—Their most deeply laid plots are always seen through at a glance, and their motives and objects are ascertained without difficulty. They chuckle in thought at their own fancied adroitness, but before the matter they have undertaken is half accomplished, their want of skill is laughed at, their weakness pitied, and their malignity despised. It is questionable whether their perverse disposition and defective intellect be not more a punishment to themselves, than a source of annoyance to others.

COSMO.

MONITORIAL.

Elegant and seasonable Extract.

We must regard, even in spite of ourselves, the still but steady advances of time. A short time since and the summer of the year was grateful, and the sun of Heaven seemed to glory in his ascendant. He is now enfeebled in his power; and the earth is strewed with that foliage which once bespoke the magnificence of summer. Whatever may be the passions which society has awakened, we pause amid this apparent desolation of nature; and such in a few years, must be our own condition. The blossoms of our spring, the pride of our summer, will also fade into decay; and the pulse that now beats high with virtuous, or with vicious desire, will gradually sink, and then must stop forever.

When the winds of autumn sigh around us, their voice speaks not to us only, but to our kind; and the lesson they teach us is not that we alone decay, but that such also is the fate of all the generations of man.

In the general desolation of nature, we feel the littleness of our own passions; we look forward to that kindred evening which time must bring to all; we anticipate the graves of those we hate, as of those we love. Every unkind passion falls with the leaves that fall around us; and we return slowly to our homes, and to the society which surrounds us, with the wish only to enlighten or to bless them.

It is the unvarying character of nature, amid all its scenes, to lead us at last to its author; and it is for this final end, that all its varieties have such dominion upon our minds. We are led by the appearances of spring, to see his bounty; we are led by the splendour of summer, to see his greatness. When witnessing the decay of the year, we go back in imagination, and find that such in every generation has been the fate of man; we look forward, and we see that to such ends all must come at last; we lift our desponding eyes in search of comfort, and we see above us, one, who is ever the same, and to whose years there is no end. We feel that there is a God; and from the tempestuous sea of life, we hail that polar star of nature, to which a sacred instinct had directed our eyes, and which burns with undecaying ray, to lighten us among all the darkness of the deep.

We would further observe, that nature, indeed, yearly perishes, but it is yearly renewed. Amid all the changes, the immortal spirit of him that made it, remain—and the same sun which now marks with its receding ray, the autumn of the year, will again arise in his brightness, and bring along with him the promise of the spring, and all the magnificence of summer. Under such convictions, hope dawns upon the sadness of the heart.

Let the busy and the active go out, and pause for a time, amid the scenes which surround them, and learn the high lesson which nature teaches in the hour of its fall. They are now ardent with all the desires of mortality; and fame, and interest, and pleasure, are displaying to them their shadowy promises; and in the race of life, many weak and many worthless passions, are too naturally engendered.—Let them withdraw themselves for a time, from the agitations of the world; let them mark the desolation of summer, and listen to the winds of winter, which begin to murmur above their heads. It is a scene which, with all its power, has yet no reproach; it tells them, that such is also the fate to which they must come; that the pulse of passion must one day beat low, that the illusions of time must pass, and that the spirit must return to him who gave it.

There is an even-tide in human life, a season when the eye becomes dim, and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snow. It is the season of life to which the present is most analogous; and much it would profit, to mark the instructions which the season brings. The spring and summer of the days of the old, are gone, and with them, not only the joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them—and we have now entered upon the autumn of our being; and whatever may have been the profusion of our spring, or the warm intemperance of our summer, there is yet a season of stillness and of solitude, which the beneficence of Heaven affords, in which we may meditate upon the past and the future, and prepare ourselves for the mighty change which we must undergo.

In the long retrospect of our journey, we have seen every day the shades of the evening fall, and every year the clouds of winter gather. We have also seen, every succeeding day, the morning arise in its brightness, and in every succeeding year, the spring return to renovate the winter of nature.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1824.

Doddridge's Notes.—We embrace the opportunity afforded by "a still time" in news and politics—during the "Indian summer" between the fall election and the commencement of the winter sessions—to lay before our readers some extracts from Dr. Doddridge's "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania"—*Notes* which ought, in our opinion, to pass, at par, in all the literary exchanges of our country. The work which the Dr. has laid before the public, is one which was much wanted. The information which it gives is no where else to be found embodied, and would, in the lapse of a few years, have been entirely and irrecoverably lost. Many of its descriptions of frontier manners, and narratives of Indian wars, are quite familiar to the early settlers of the west; a circumstance which, while it renders the work peculiarly interesting to them, as reviving the "lights and shadows" of their early border life, affords, to the general reader, the best evidence of its historical accuracy.——But we are no critics. The work pleased us, and we therefore recommend it to our readers. The following are the contents of the volume.

Part First. The Wilderness—Antiquities—Aborigines—Weather—Birds and Beasts—Serpents—Wild Fruits—Hermit.

Part Second. Settlement of the Country—House Furniture and Diet—Dress—The Fort—Caravans—Hunting—The Wedding—House Warming—Working—Mechanic Arts—Medicine—Sports—Witchcraft—Morals—Slavery—Civilization.

Part Third. Indian Warfare—War 1763—Dunmore's War—The Death of Cornstalk—Wappatomica Campaign—Genl. M'Intosh's Campaign—The Moravian Campaign—The Indian Summer—Crawford's Campaign—Attack on Rice's Fort—Expected attack on Doddridge's Fort—Coshocton Campaign—Capture of Mrs. Brown—Lewis Wetzel—Adam Poe The Johnsons.

A chance for men of Talents.—A gentleman, in a Philadelphia paper, advertises for two *coal miners*, and remarks, that "to men of character and talents the situation will be made permanent and valuable."

Mr. Norvell, editor of the Franklin Gazette, has purchased the establishment of the Aurora, and has united the two papers under the title of the "*Aurora & Franklin Gazette.*

A French newspaper has been established in New-York, entitled the "Useless Journal."

Toasts.—At a dinner given to Gen. La Fayette, at the Virginia University, Mr. Madison gave as a toast:—"Liberty, which has Virtue for its guest, and Gratitude for its feast." One of the regular toasts was:—"Gen. Washington: His spirit walks abroad, and will conduct the world at last to Freedom."

Steam-Boats.—Within the two years ending on the 1st ult. 80 different steamboats performed 693 voyages to New-Orleans, from ports on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

The health of New-Orleans is restored.

Wheeling, Nov. 27.—FIRE.—On Monday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Samuel M'Clallen, in this place. The stable, Mr. M'Clallen's dwelling house, and saddler-shop, and the office of A. Caldwell, Esq. were consumed. The Bank was likewise on fire, but the flames were extinguished before the lower story had sustained much injury. We are happy to say, that the operations of the bank have not been interrupted by the accident, nor has there been any loss of books or money.

A case of rather an extraordinary character was brought before court last week, in Mercer county. One of the associate judges of the court was tried and convicted on a charge of *petty larceny*. The facts, we learn, were these. Judge Amberson called at a new building erecting by one of his near neighbors, for the purpose of obtaining the loan of a paint brush. —In passing by the work-bench, he took from a quantity of putty lying on it, what was deemed sufficient to glaze two or three lights of glass, and proceeded up stairs and asked the workman above for the loan of his brush. It would seem, the person on the second floor had noticed the circumstance of his taking the putty, and as soon as Mr. Amberson had departed, communicated it to the owner of the property. The matter soon spread.—Mr. A. called on the owner, and apologized for taking that, which as a neighbor, he felt conscious he would neither have refused, nor received aught in payment. But this would not do. In a *righteous community*, so gross an outrage on the majesty of the law must not be permitted to pass with impunity. An enlightened grand jury of the county originated a bill against him, on which the venerable judge, although he had sustained an irreproachable character for more than 40 years, was tried and convicted. A motion for a new trial has been sustained by the court.

Meadville Messenger.

Robbery.—On the night of Wednesday last, the store of *Mr. Thomas J. Stuart*, in this borough, was entered by some person or persons unknown, and merchandise to the amount of several hundred dollars stolen therefrom. The villains entered at the front door, which they unlocked, and made their escape with their booty without notice or creating any alarm. Mr. Stuart and several other gentlemen have been in search of the robbers, but without making any discovery.

After the above was in type, we learned from Mr. Stuart that the following articles are part of the stolen goods. They are therefore published in the hope that it may lead to the detection of the villains:—Broad cloths, blue and mixed; Calicoes, a variety of pieces and patterns, among them a piece of blue painted muslin; black Nankin crape; Waterloo shawls; merino bordered do.; black and white silk stockings; silk York tan and buckskin gloves; large rose blankets; a piece of green flannel. *Wash. Pa. Exam.*

Warning to Physicians.—A magistrate of Philadelphia county has actually made a return to the court of quarter sessions in words following, and the defendant awaits his trial: "*Doctor A. B.* charged on the oath of C. D. with having committed wilful *purgery*." We trust that so grievous an offence will meet its proper punishment. If it have the effect to discourage the extravagant use of calomel, jalap, and such like drugs, the commitment must be beneficial. We have no bowels for such disturbers of internal tranquillity.

Franklin Gazette.

From the Georgia Journal.

Internal Improvement.—It is finally settled that the expense of transporting on a canal amounts to one cent a ton per mile, or one dollar a ton for one hundred miles; while the usual cost by land conveyance, is one dollar thirty-three and a third cents per hundred pounds, or thirty-one dollars a ton, for the same distance. There is neither exaggeration or fallacy in this calculation. The certainty, celerity, and cheapness of this mode of transportation, compared with land carriage, are established by universal experience, and the reiterated testimony of daily observation.

A loaded boat can be towed by one or two horses at the rate of thirty miles per day. Hence the planter or merchant can calculate with sufficient precision on his sales or purchases, the period of their arrival, the amount of their proceeds, and the extent of their value. A vessel on a canal is independent of winds, tides, and currents, and is not exposed to the delays attending conveyances by land; and with regard to safety, there can be no competition. The injuries to which commodities are exposed when transported by land, and the dangers to which they are liable when conveyed by natural waters, are rarely experienced on canals. In the latter way, comparatively speaking, no waste is incurred, no risk is encountered, and no insurance required. Hence it follows that canals operate upon the general interests of society, in the same way that machines for saving labor do in manufactures; they enable the planter, the mechanic, and the merchant to convey their commodities to market, and to receive a return, at least thirty times cheaper than by roads.

This difference is stated as nine to one. The calculations proceeded on the supposition that the boat and wagon were freighted with equal burdens, whereas, the smallest boat will carry a freight of six to a dozen wagons. There are few transportation boats, either on the northern or eastern canals, that would not conveniently carry one hundred and fifty bales of cotton. A man and boy, therefore, with one or two horses, would, in all cases, transport 150 bales the distance of 100 miles in three days, which by the established rate of freight and duty on the Erie canal, would amount to twenty dollars. What an immense saving this mode of conveyance would annually produce to the people of Georgia!

Had the Erie canal been completed previous to the late war with England, it is calculated that would have saved to the nation more than sufficient to defray the expenses of connecting the Hudson with Lake Erie, Lake Erie with the Ohio, the Michigan with the Illinois, the Delaware and the Chesapeake Bays, and the Delaware and the Rariton. What, then, might have been saved by a canal connecting the navigable waters of the Tennessee and Savannah rivers? Pieces of ordnance were purchased for $400, at the foundries or at the military stores, and cost the government, in some instances, $2000 when delivered on the frontiers. A barrel of pork or beef often cost the government $126, and other articles of consumption were purchased at a rate equally extravagant. The charge of transportation, whenever the operations of war were carried on, went far to swell the war debt to 70,000,000, and upwards.

Melancholy Accident.—The sloop Neptune which sailed from New-York for Newburgh, on Monday evening, was, when opposite gold spring, about 2 miles above West Point, on Tuesday noon, upset by a sudden flaw of wind, and immediately sunk. There were forty or fifty persons on board, most of whom were farmers who had brought produce from the interior to the New-York market. Of the number that was lost we have no certain account—

The Mercantile Advertiser says, "it is feared that about thirty two of those on board were drowned, including ten women, four children and two of the men belonging to the vessel—Mr. Jacob Polhemus, and Mr. Carlisle. According to another report, all on board but fifteen were saved.

The Evening Post says, "the sloop was loaded with Plaster of Paris on deck, and had in her hold about $2000 worth of dry goods and other freight. When she capsized, the plaster shifted its position and blocked up the cabin doors, so that the passengers could not get out."

Another account, received by one of the owners, is much more favorable. The substance of it is, that more of the passengers succeeded in getting on shore than was at first supposed,—that but thirteen persons were missing, and it was hoped some of these would yet be found.

The New-York Evening Post contains a report that a dreadful civil war was raging in the interior of the republic of Guatimala, and that the city of Grenada was invested by 3500 troops.

Newspaper Thieves, look out!—At the Police Court on Thursday, William Barnes and Henry Johnston, were convicted of stealing newspapers from the doors of the citizens, and ordered to pay a fine of one dollar each and cost of court, or to suffer ten days confinement in the House of Correction. Having no money to pay the fine they were committed.

Boston paper.

Dyspepsia and Dysintaria. Our readers may be a little at a stand to know why we have placed the names of these two diseases together. The reason is, because we conceive there exists some analogy in the nature of their proximate causes; that in both, the villous coat of the stomach and intestines is partially or wholly abraded, and the nervous coat left in a state of unnatural exposure. In dyspepsia the stomach is the seat of the evil; its coat is abraded slowly, and there exists but little, if any, febrile affection. In dysenteria, the difficulty lies in the rectum, and large intestines; the abrasion is more sudden and complete, and attended by consequent fever. The pain, and, in fact, every symptom of both these complaints, confirm this opinion; and although it was suggested more than a century ago, by some of the Scotch physicians, it speedily, but unjustly, shared the fate of many other theories which existed at that period, but which were founded more on hypothesis than facts.

Circumstances, which it is unnecessary here to detail, led us to the conclusion that the loss of this lubricating shield to the more sensible coats of digestive apparatus has been sustained, and was the cause of the distress and derangement in several cases, both of dyspepsia and dysentery, which have recently fallen under our observation. By the use of anodynes to diminish the irritability of the nervous coat, spermaceti, blanc-mange, decoctions of wheat-bran, and slippery-elm bark, &c. as temporary substitutes for the abraded membrane, and a tea-spoonful of magnesia at night, to correct the acidity and acrimony by which the disease was originated and kept up, our most sanguine expectations have been realized, the secretion has been re-produced in a few weeks, and every symptom of disease vanished.

During this course, which we recommend to the examination of our brethren of the faculty, it is necessary that the articles of diet should be of a soft, nourishing, and mucilaginous nature; small quantities of these should be taken at a time, and every thing acrid, very hot, or disagreeably cold, should be avoided. Calomel, or in fact any of the mercurial preparations, tend only to increase the evil, and frequent purgations are equally injurious.

Boston Medical Intelligencer.

Of the New-York representatives in congress, who were in the Washington caucus, Mr. Cambreleng alone is re-elected.

Prime, Ward and Sands, of New York, loaned 100,000 dollars to the bank of Alabama, and received for the money a stock which was created by the state of Alabama, bearing an interest of six per cent. and the principal reimbursable after the expiration of ten years. It is also stipulated that the interest shall be paid semi-annually at the Phenix bank in New-York.

A new article of export.—A merchant in Freeport, Harrison county, purchases, among other articles of produce, ready dressed squirrels, which he transports, we understand, to an eastetn port, and are shipped, he says, from thence to the West India islands. The price given at present, only eighteen and three-fourth cents, per dozen, is rather low to induce our farmers wholly to abandon their agricultural pursuits for that of squirrel hunting: but we are of opinion that if a kind of competition was got up among our merchants generally, much powder and lead would be used in dealing death amidst the little tribe, and much corn saved by their non-existence. *St. Clairsville Post.*

The Greek Cause.—Several young men have embarked from the U. States, with intentions of joining the Greeks. It is announced in a Portsmouth paper that Estwicke Evans, Esq. who formerly made a pedestrian tour through the United States, is also preparing to embark in the same cause. It is understood that he will go under the patronage of the Committee of the Greek Fund, in Boston, who have granted the balance of funds, remaining in their hands, to be appropriated to his aid.

Shocking Affair.—A gentleman yesterday related the following sad occurence, which took place at Snyder's Mills, on the 20 mile creek, U. C. He was on the spot.

About 100 lbs. of powder had been purchased by Mr. McGill, merchant, which he had in his store examining. There were, also, two men present when Mr. McGill and his clerk were examining the powder which had been damp, and had some lumps in it of the size of a hen's egg. The powder was within 6 or 8 feet of the fire. Just at this time Dr. Samuel Woodruff of the place stepped in, and taking up one of the lumps tossed it into the fire. It exploded, throwing out coals which communicated to the rest, and the whole burnt. It blew up the roof the store, which fell in, broke all the crockery in the store, and injured the goods, and most distressingly burnt the clerk. Mr. McGill, and Dr. Woodruff, were in a hopeless state.

The clerk had a sinew drawn out of his arm from the back of his hand! The loss of goods amounts to upwards of $1000. The other two men, though badly burnt, are convalescent. *Niagara Sentinel.*

An extraordinary and ingenious escape was made from the State Prison at Charleston, a few days since, by one of the convicts. He worked in a shop as a Cabinet maker and Upholsterer, and having orders for a large Sofa, he made it with a false bottom and stuffed it with some very light materials. In the space formed between the top and lower bottom he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the waggoner came to take away the piece of furniture. He was a small man and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicion in the mind of the driver. The Sofa, thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage wagon and our hero effected his escape, in a manner that for some time eluded the detection of the Officers. *Bost. Evening Gaz.*

A new school of Republicanism.—The Editors of the Washington Intelligencer justified the Legislature of New-York in withholding from the People of that State their constitutional right of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President.—They now censure, in unmeasured terms of reprobation, the same Legislature, for yielding to the popular feeling in the appointment of Electors. And yet these Editors claim to be Republicans! It may well be said, that men may talk or write forever without understanding each other, when the same words are used in so many different senses. *Nat. Jour.*

A *good thing.*—An old friend, who has lately been on a visit to the little Caucus State Delaware, tells us that, while there, he had several hearty laughs *at*, and *with* the Caucus *Coterie*, one of the most sagacious of whom observed to him, and in a tone of great solemnity too, that "the *People* had *juggled* Mr. Crawford out of his election!" We should like to hear this man's notions of a *Republican* government. *Nat. Journal.*

Foreign News.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival this morning, of H. B. M. packet Osborn, from Falmouth, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their correspondents London papers to the 4th of October, inclusive, five days later than before received. By the packet ship Queen Mab, from Havre, they have received Paris papers to the 15th of October.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has directed the British ships of war on that station, to capture Greek vessels. It will be recollected that the Greek Government, justly indignant that the European owners of ships had let them to the Turks for the transportation of troops, in contempt of the principles of neutrality, ordered the commanders of its fleets to attack and destroy such transports, as pirates, and renegadoes. The Government of the Ionian Islands requested a revocation of this edict, which the Greek Government very properly refused.

In compliance with this order, 2 English frigates have sailed from the port of Corfu for the Morea, and the Admiral is to join them at Zante. Thus, says the Paris Etoile, at the moment when we are tracing these lines, it is possible that Turks, Egyptians, Algerines, and Tunisians, united under the standard of the prophet, may enjoy the ineffable pleasure of seeing Christians attacking their brother Christians, whose destruction the Mussulmans have sworn to accomplish. The friends of humanity, every day, says the same paper, pour forth fresh prayers that the Christian Powers may exercise their interference in order to put an end to the calamities which desolate the East. But what must be their grief to see on the contrary, that if one of these powers does interfere at this moment, it is in a manner threatening and even hostile to this unfortunate Christian People, who are striving to throw off the yoke of the barbarous sons of Mahomet.

The London Traveller, a liberal paper, disapproves of the remarks of the French gazettes, and intimates that the Provisional Government of Greece has exhibited a want of discretion, in making the masters and crews of the vessels complained of, the subjects of vengeance. All that the Greeks had a right to do, was to take and destroy the vessels and cargoes. The same paper also asserts that Sir Frederick Adam has several times been involved in disputes with the Turkish Government, for refusing to permit the transport of contraband, or the *material* of war in English vessels, and concludes on the whole, that the British Agents cannot be charged with partiality in the premises.

The accounts of the naval operations of the Turks are still as contradictory as ever. One account from Constantinople of Sept. 11, says—"The Captain Pacha, who had only 11 vessels left, has effected a junction with the flotilla of Hasseim Bey, consisting of 17 vessels of Constantinople, which had joined the Egyptian fleet. Khrousen Pacha is reported to have sailed against Samos at the head of these 23 ships. An action has taken place at Athens between the Greeks and the Turks, in which the former gained the advantage at first, but were afterwards repulsed by the Turks." If this be true, of course the stories of the defeat of the Turks at Samos, were entirely groundless. But another letter from Constantinople, published in the Augsburgh Gazette, after having repeated what we have already announced relative to the defeat of the Turks off Samos, adds that suspicion begins to be entertained that Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, never had the intention of assisting the Porte, as was imagined; that his naval expedition, moreover, has experienced some loss; that having been dispersed by a tempest, admiral Miaoulis has captured thirty of his transports, and the rest have taken refuge at Candia.

A private letter from Geneva states that Count Capo d'Istria has received intelligence of a grand naval victory gained on the 7th Sept. over the Egyptian squadron by the Greek fleet, in the vicinity of the isle of Amorgos. The Egyptians have lost several frigates, and a great number of transports.

Among other rumors from the Turkish capital, are the following. It is said that two Hasseqis have been despatched to put the Capitan Pacha to death. This Admiral caused the commander of a frigate that was burned to be beheaded, notwithstanding that he had a high reputation as a mariner. The Capuden Bey has also been beheaded by the same Admiral's orders.

A severe earthquake is said to have taken place at Jerusalem, which has destroyed a great part of that city, shaken down the mosque of Omar, and reduced the Holy Sepulchre to ruins from top to bottom.

A letter from Constantinople of the 17th September, states that the triumph of the Janissaries in that capital has been complete. It is also said that the Mufti had been deposed, and great apprehensions were entertained for the Egyptian fleet, as the Greeks attack with such extraordinary intrepidity. But what is more alarming to the Porte, is the renewal of hostilities on the part of the Persians. According to official intelligence, Prince Mehemet Ali has made himself master of Sulimania, and threatens Bagdad. The Persian army is more numerous than ever, and this fresh storm cannot fail to increase the embarrassment of the Porte. The Pacha of Silistria will have the command in chief upon the frontier of Turkey.

The Government of the Porte has peremptorily ordered the Barbary powers to furnish a certain number of ships of war, to join the Captain Pacha. The Dey of Algiers, who at the beginning of the Summer, could not furnish his contingent, has been given to understand that it must be coming forthwith. The Dey it will be borne in mind, has been embroiling himself with sundry of the smaller European powers. It is now said that the English Minister at Constantinople, has obtained a firman, positively enjoining all the Barbary powers to refrain from hostilities towards European vessels.

Letters from Athens announce, that actions of no great importance are almost daily fought in Attica to the advantage of the Greeks. A Pacha at the head of several thousand men was lately attacked at Thermopylæ, and was obliged to retire with loss. A more important engagement lately took place at Marathon, and the Mussulmans were defeated. The artillery, baggage, and military chest, fell into the hands of the victors. The number of killed and wounded on both sides, is not precisely known; but it is stated that Omer-Pacha, the Bey of Caristo, is among the prisoners of the Greeks.

SPAIN.

The Morning Chronicle states that private letters from Spain represent that country as a prey to the greatest disorders. Daily assassinations are committed by the Royalist volunteers, in the very streets of the capital. The carriages of Don Carlos were completely pillaged near the gates of Madrid. On the other hand, it is asserted, that secret tribunals have been erected, which condemn, try, and secretly execute, all the Liberals charged before them. Emigration into France goes on as extensively as ever. As neither an army nor the corps of Royalist volunteers can be recognized, it will be necessary to march into Spain several new French Regiments and companies of Artillery.

It is stated that the French government has been requested to suffer their troops to remain in Spain six months after the first of January ensuing. Lieut. general Copons is to be tried by a Court Martial. He is deeply implicated, not only because he was the first who presented the Constitution to the King in 1814, but moreover, because he presided at the Court Martial which condemned Lieut. Goiffieu to die.

A private letter from Paris intimates the probable recall of Gen. Guilleminot from Constantinople. The favor in which he stands with the Duke D'Angouleme, it is supposed will secure him a high post in the French councils. It is added, that he will be succeeded by M. de Ferronays, and that Baron de Damas will have the command of the army in Spain.

It is confidently asserted in private letters from Paris, that the French Minister has intimated an intention of immediately putting into execution a plan for an extensive, but at the same time gradual reduction in the army. A considerable quantity of ammunition and many pieces of ordnance had arrived from Spain, at several depots in the southern provinces of France.

"The dead's alive, the lost is found."

Huntsville, Alab. Nov. 2.

The most extraordinary case has just happened in this county, that has ever occurred within our recollection. Samuel W. Standifer, a young man of respectable connexions, suddenly disappeared, on Thursday evening, the 21st ult. in a way so mysterious as to induce a general belief in the neighbourhood, that he was murdered. Suspicion immediately attached to his uncle Jesse Standifer, an old and highly respectable citizen, with whom there was known to be a misunderstanding. But what gave coloring to the supposition that he was murdered, and that his uncle was the perpetrator of the foul deed, was, that, the next morning, the young man's horse, saddle and bridle, were found at the old gentleman's cotton gin, about two hundred yards from his dwelling. Upon inspection, the saddle and bridle were found to be stained with blood—the bridle reins contained several spots, and the saddle was marked with a large impression, as if made with a bloody hand

This discovery at once fixed the guilt upon the unfortunate uncle, and the whole neighborhood were excited to an active inquiry into the circumstances.—It were needless to repeat the many idle reports which immediately took wing upon the occasion.—Search was made for several days for the murdered man, but in vain; he was not to be found. Guilt, nevertheless, was fixed upon the uncle, and he was forthwith arrested, with his two sons, and brought before a magistrate for inquiry, when the following facts were disclosed. It was proved by the uncle that the young man was seen by a neighbour of the first respectability, on the evening of his departure, riding on the road which leads by the uncle's; that after the young man had passed his uncle's about two and a half miles, the witness, between 7 and 8 o'clock at night, overtook him on foot, stopped and conversed with him for several minutes.

The witness, suspecting from his conduct that something was the matter, pressed upon him a disclosure, when the young man, upon enjoining secrecy, stated that he was about to play a trick, had abandoned his horse, saddle and bridle, for that purpose, and was then on his way to some distant place where he would never be heard from again. The witness described his person, clothing, &c. and was positive as to the identity of his person. Two other witnesses were examined on the part of the uncle, by whom it appeared that a young man, corresponding precisely with the description of Samuel Standifer, had lodged in the house of one of them on that night, and related to them that he was by the name of Standifer, and no phew to the accused. This evidence being so full and explicit that the young man was still living, the uncle and his sons were immediately discharged.

The uncle and his friends, conscious of their innocence, and the more fully to acquit themselves of the unjust imputation, immediately despatched a messenger in search of the nephew, who, after 8 or 10 days, found him, near Florence, and brought him in triumph to Huntsville, *alive*, last Sunday evening. Thereby giving an ocular demonstration to a jealous and highly incensed community, that they had been charged falsely. It turns out that the young man resorted to this nefarious and wicked stratagem to effect his uncle's destruction; and actually cut his own finger, stained his bridle and saddle, and left them and his horse at his uncle's cotton gin, for the express purpose of inducing the public to believe that his uncle was the murderer. A most diabolical scheme. But his plot failed, and he is brought back to receive the punishment due to his perfidy.

In addition to the evidence given on trial of the uncle, it is proper to mention, that the young man, before his departure, had made a confident of another uncle, to whom he disclosed his wicked intentions, and enjoined upon him perpetual secrecy. But when the intended victim was found in jeopardy, the uncle promptly interposed and disclosed the whole scheme. The result of this case adds another lesson to the many already given to the world, what little confidence is to be placed in circumstantial testimony. Hundreds of innocent men, no doubt, have suffered death in a similar way, and, but for the delivering hand of Providence, the venerable Jesse Standifer might, and probably would, have been sacrificed to appease the vengeance of an incensed community.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1824.

Doddridge's Notes.—We embrace the opportunity afforded by "a still time" in news and politics—during the "Indian summer" between the fall election and the commencement of the winter sessions—to lay before our readers some extracts from Dr. Doddridge's "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania"—*Notes* which ought, in our opinion, to pass, at par, in all the literary exchanges of our country. The work which the Dr. has laid before the public, is one which was much wanted. The information which it gives is no where else to be found embodied, and would, in the lapse of a few years, have been entirely and irrecoverably lost. Many of its descriptions of frontier manners, and narratives of Indian wars, are quite familiar to the early settlers of the west; a circumstance which, while it renders the work peculiarly interesting to them, as reviving the "lights and shadows" of their early border life, affords, to the general reader, the best evidence of its historical accuracy.——But we are no critics. The work pleased us, and we therefore recommend it to our readers. The following are the contents of the volume.

Part First. The Wilderness—Antiquities—Aborigines—Weather—Birds and Beasts—Serpents—Wild Fruits—Hermit.

Part Second. Settlement of the Country—House Furniture and Diet—Dress—The Fort—Caravans—Hunting—The Wedding—House Warming—Working—Mechanic Arts—Medicine—Sports—Witchcraft—Morals—Slavery—Civilization.

Part Third. Indian Warfare—War 1763—Dunmore's War—The Death of Cornstalk—Wappatomica Campaign—Genl. M'Intosh's Campaign—The Moravian Campaign—The Indian Summer—Crawford's Campaign—Attack on Rice's Fort—Expected attack on Doddridge's Fort—Coshocton Campaign—Capture of Mrs. Brown—Lewis Wetsel—Adam Poe The Johnsons.

A chance for men of Talents.—A gentleman, in a Philadelphia paper, advertises for two *coal miners*, and remarks, that "to men of character and talents the situation will be made permanent and valuable."

Mr. Norvell, editor of the Franklin Gazette, has purchased the establishment of the Aurora, and has united the two papers under the title of the "*Aurora & Franklin Gazette.*

A French newspaper has been established in New-York, entitled the "Useless Journal."

Toasts.—At a dinner given to Gen. La Fayette, at the Virginia University, Mr. Madison gave as a toast:—"Liberty, which has Virtue for its guest, and Gratitude for its feast." One of the regular toasts was:—"Gen. Washington: His spirit walks abroad, and will conduct the world at last to Freedom."

Steam-Boats.—Within the two years ending on the 1st ult. 80 different steamboats performed 693 voyages to New-Orleans, from ports on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

The health of New-Orleans is restored.

Wheeling, Nov. 27.—FIRE.—On Monday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Samuel M'Clallen, in this place. The stable, Mr. M'Clallen's dwelling house, and saddler-shop, and the office of A. Caldwell, Esq. were consumed. The Bank was likewise on fire, but the flames were extinguished before the lower story had sustained much injury. We are happy to say, that the operations of the bank have not been interrupted by the accident, nor has there been any loss of books or money.

A case of rather an extraordinary character was brought before court last week, in Mercer county. One of the associate judges of the court was tried and convicted on a charge of *petty larceny*. The facts, we learn, were these. Judge Amberson called at a new building erecting by one of his near neighbors, for the purpose of obtaining the loan of a paint brush. —In passing by the work-bench, he took from a quantity of putty lying on it, what was deemed sufficient to glaze two or three lights of glass, and proceeded up stairs and asked the workman above for the loan of his brush. It would seem, the person on the second floor had noticed the circumstance of his taking the putty, and as soon as Mr. Amberson had departed, communicated it to the owner of the property. The matter soon spread.—Mr. A. called on the owner, and apologized for taking that, which as a neighbor, he felt conscious he would neither have refused, nor received aught in payment. But this would not do. In a *righteous community*, so gross an outrage on the majesty of the law must not be permitted to pass with impunity. An enlightened grand jury of the county originated a bill against him, on which the venerable judge, although he had sustained an irreproachable character for more than 40 years, was tried and convicted. A motion for a new trial has been sustained by the court.

Meadville Messenger.

Robbery.—On the night of Wednesday last, the store of *Mr. Thomas J. Stuart*, in this borough, was entered by some person or persons unknown, and merchandise to the amount of several hundred dollars stolen therefrom. The villains entered at the front door, which they unlocked, and made their escape with their booty without notice or creating any alarm. Mr. Stuart and several other gentlemen have been in search of the robbers, but without making any discovery.

After the above was in type, we learned from Mr. Stuart that the following articles are part of the stolen goods. They are therefore published in the hope that it may lead to the detection of the villains:—Broad cloths, blue and mixed; Calicoes, a variety of pieces and patterns, among them a piece of blue painted muslin; black Nankin crape; Waterloo shawls; merino bordered do.; black and white silk stockings; silk York tan and buckskin gloves; large rose blankets; a piece of green flannel. *Wash. Pa. Exam.*

Warning to Physicians.—A magistrate of Philadelphia county has actually made a return to the court of quarter sessions in words following, and the defendant awaits his trial: "*Doctor A. B.* charged on the oath of C. D. with having committed wilful *purgery.*" We trust that so grievous an offence will meet its proper punishment. If it have the effect to discourage the extravagant use of calomel, senna, and such like drugs, the commitment must be beneficial. We have no bowels for such disturbers of internal tranquillity.

Franklin Gazette.

From the Georgia Journal.

Internal Improvement.—It is finally settled that the expense of transporting on a canal amounts to one cent a ton per mile, or one dollar a ton for one hundred miles; while the usual cost by land conveyance, is one dollar thirty-three and a third cents per hundred pounds, or thirty-one dollars a ton, for the same distance. There is neither exaggeration or fallacy in this calculation. The certainty, celerity, and cheapness of this mode of transportation, compared with land carriage, are established by universal experience, and the reiterated testimony of daily observation.

A loaded boat can be towed by one or two horses at the rate of thirty miles per day. Hence the planter or merchant can calculate with sufficient precision on his sales or purchases, the period of their arrival, the amount of their proceeds, and the extent of their value. A vessel on a canal is independent of winds, tides, and currents, and is not exposed to the delays attending conveyances by land; and with regard to safety, there can be no competition. The injuries to which commodities are exposed when transported by land, and the dangers to which they are liable when conveyed by natural waters, are rarely experienced on canals. In the latter way, comparatively speaking, no waste is incurred, no risk is encountered, and no insurance required. Hence it follows that canals operate upon the general interests of society, in the same way that machines for saving labor do in manufactures; they enable the planter, the mechanic, and the merchant to convey their commodities to market, and to receive a return, at least thirty times cheaper than by roads.

This difference is stated as nine to one. The calculations proceeded on the supposition that the boat and wagon were freighted with equal burdens, whereas, the smallest boat will carry a freight of six to a dozen wagons. There are few transportation boats, either on the northern or eastern canals, that would not conveniently carry one hundred and fifty bales of cotton. A man and boy, therefore, with one or two horses, would, in all cases, transport 150 bales the distance of 100 miles in three days, which by the established rate of freight and duty on the Erie canal, would amount to twenty dollars. What an immense saving this mode of conveyance would annually produce to the people of Georgia!

Had the Erie canal been completed previous to the late war with England, it is calculated that would have saved to the nation more than sufficient to defray the expenses of connecting the Hudson with Lake Erie, Lake Erie with the Ohio, the Michigan with the Illinois, the Delaware and the Chesapeake Bays, and the Delaware and the Rariton. What, then, might have been saved by a canal connecting the navigable waters of the Tennessee and Savannah rivers? Pieces of ordnance were purchased for $400, at the foundries or at the military stores, and cost the government, in some instances, $2000 when delivered on the frontiers. A barrel of pork or beef often cost the government $126, and other articles of consumption were purchased at a rate equally extravagant. The charge of transportation, whenever the operations of war were carried on, went far to swell the war debt to 70,000,000, and upwards.

Melancholy Accident.—The sloop Neptune which sailed from New-York for Newburgh, on Monday evening, was, when opposite gold spring, about 2 miles above West Point, on Tuesday noon, upset by a sudden flaw of wind, and immediately sunk. There were forty or fifty persons on board, most of whom were farmers who had brought produce from the interior to the New-York market. Of the number that was lost we have no certain account—

The Mercantile Advertiser says, "it is feared that about thirty two of those on board were drowned, including ten women, four children and two of the men belonging to the vessel—Mr. Jacob Polhemus, and Mr. Carlisle. According to another report, all on board but fifteen were saved.

The Evening Post says, "the sloop was loaded with Plaster of Paris on deck, and had in her hold about $2000 worth of dry goods and other freight. When she capsized, the plaster shifted its position and blocked up the cabin doors, so that the passengers could not get out."

Another account, received by one of the owners, is much more favorable. The substance of it is, that more of the passengers succeeded in getting on shore than was at first supposed,—that but thirteen persons were missing, and it was hoped some of these would yet be found.

The New-York Evening Post contains a report that a dreadful civil war was raging in the interior of the republic of Guatimala, and that the city of Grenada was invested by 3500 troops.

Newspaper Thieves, look out!—At the Police Court on Thursday, William Barnes and Henry Johnston, were convicted of stealing newspapers from the doors of the citizens, and ordered to pay a fine of one dollar each and cost of court, or to suffer ten days confinement in the House of Correction. Having no money to pay the fine they were committed.

Boston paper.

Dyspepsia and Dysenteria. Our readers may be a little at a stand to know why we have placed the names of these two diseases together. The reason is, because we conceive there exists some analogy in the nature of their proximate causes; that in both, the villous coat of the stomach and intestines is partially or wholly abraded, and the nervous coat left in a state of unnatural exposure. In dyspepsia the stomach is the seat of the evil; its coat is abraded slowly, and there exists but little, if any, febrile affection. In dysenteria, the difficulty lies in the rectum, and large intestines; the abrasion is more sudden and complete, and attended by consequent fever. The pain, and, in fact, every symptom of both these complaints, confirm this opinion; and although it was suggested more than a century ago, by some of the Scotch physicians, it speedily, but unjustly, shared the fate of many other theories which existed at that period, but which were founded more on hypothesis than facts.

Circumstances, which it is unnecessary here to detail, led us to the conclusion that the loss of this lubricating shield to the more sensible coats of digestive apparatus has been sustained, and was the cause of the distress and derangement in several cases, both of dyspepsia and dysentery, which have recently fallen under our observation. By the use of anodynes to diminish the irritability of the nervous coat, spermaceti, blanc-mange, decoctions of wheat-bran, and slippery-elm bark, &c. as temporary substitutes for the abraded membrane, and a tea-spoonful of magnesia at night, to correct the acidity and acrimony by which the disease was originated and kept up, our most sanguine expectations have been realized, the secretion has been re-produced in a few weeks, and every symptom of disease vanished.

During this course, which we recommend to the examination of our brethren of the faculty, it is necessary that the articles of diet should be of a soft, nourishing, and mucilaginous nature; small quantities of these should be taken at a time, and every thing acrid, very hot, or disagreeably cold, should be avoided. Calomel, or in fact any of the mercurial preparations, tend only to increase the evil, and frequent purgations are equally injurious.

Boston Medical Intelligencer.

Of the New-York representatives in congress, who were in the Washington caucus, Mr. Cambreleng alone is re-elected.

Prime, Ward and Sands, of New York, loaned 100,000 dollars to the bank of Alabama, and received for the money a stock which was created by the state of Alabama, bearing an interest of six per cent. and the principal reimbursable after the expiration of ten years. It is also stipulated that the interest shall be paid semi-annually at the Phenix bank in New-York.

A new article of export.—A merchant in Freeport, Harrison county, purchases, among other articles of produce, ready dressed squirrels, which he transports, we understand, to an eastetn port, and are shipped, he says, from thence to the West India islands. The price given at present, only eighteen and three-fourth cents, per dozen, is rather low to induce our farmers wholly to abandon their agricultural pursuits for that of squirrel hunting: but we are of opinion that if a kind of competition was got up among our merchants generally, much powder and lead would be used in dealing death amidst the little tribe, and much corn saved by their non-existence. *St. Clairsville Post.*

The Greek Cause.—Several young men have embarked from the U. States, with intentions of joining the Greeks. It is announced in a Portsmouth paper that Estwicke Evans, Esq. who formerly made a pedestrian tour through the United States, is also preparing to embark in the same cause. It is understood that he will go under the patronage of the Committee of the Greek Fund, in Boston, who have granted the balance of funds, remaining in their hands, to be appropriated to his aid.

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THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has directed the British ships of war on that station, to capture Greek vessels. It will be recollected that the Greek Government, justly indignant that the European owners of ships had let them to the Turks for the transportation of troops, in contempt of the principles of neutrality, ordered the commanders of its fleets to attack and destroy such transports, as pirates, and renegadoes. The Government of the Ionian Islands requested a revocation of this edict, which the Greek Government very properly refused.

In compliance with this order, 2 English frigates have sailed from the port of Corfu for the Morea, and the Admiral is to join them at Zante. Thus, says the Paris Etoile, at the moment when we are tracing these lines, it is possible that Turks, Egyptians, Algerines, and Tunisians, united under the standard of the prophet, may enjoy the ineffable pleasure of seeing Christians attacking their brother Christians, whose destruction the Mussulmans have sworn to accomplish. The friends of humanity, every day, says the same paper, pour forth fresh prayers that the Christian Powers may exercise their interference in order to put an end to the calamities which desolate the East. But what must be their grief to see on the contrary, that if one of these powers does interfere at this moment, it is in a manner threatening and even hostile to this unfortunate Christian People, who are striving to throw off the yoke of the barbarous sons of Mahomet.

The London Traveller, a liberal paper, disapproves of the remarks of the French gazettes, and intimates that the Provisional Government of Greece has exhibited a want of discretion, in making the masters and crews of the vessels complained of, the subjects of vengeance. All that the Greeks had a right to do, was to take and destroy the vessels and cargoes. The same paper also asserts that Sir Frederick Adam has several times been involved in disputes with the Turkish Government, for refusing to permit the transport of contraband, or the *material* of war in English vessels, and concludes on the whole, that the British Agents cannot be charged with partiality in the premises.

The accounts of the naval operations of the Turks are still as contradictory as ever. One account from Constantinople of Sept. 11, says—"The Captain Pacha, who had only 11 vessels left, has effected a junction with the flotilla of Hasseim Bey, consisting of 17 vessels of Constantinople, which had joined the Egyptian fleet. Khrousen Pacha is reported to have sailed against Samos at the head of these 23 ships. An action has taken place at Athens between the Greeks and the Turks, in which the former gained the advantage at first, but were afterwards repulsed by the Turks." If this be true, of course the stories of the defeat of the Turks at Samos, were entirely groundless. But another letter from Constantinople, published in the Augsburgh Gazette, after having repeated what we have already announced relative to the defeat of the Turks off Samos, adds that suspicion begins to be entertained that Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, never had the intention of assisting the Porte, as was imagined; that his naval expedition, moreover, has experienced some loss; that having been dispersed by a tempest, admiral Miaoulis has captured thirty of his transports, and the rest have taken refuge at Candia.

A private letter from Geneva states that Count Capo d'Istria has received intelligence of a grand naval victory gained on the 7th Sept. over the Egyptian squadron by the Greek fleet, in the vicinity of the isle of Amorgos. The Egyptians have lost several frigates, and a great number of transports.

Among other rumors from the Turkish capital, are the following. It is said that two Hassegis have been despatched to put the Capitan Pacha to death. This Admiral caused the commander of a frigate that was burned to be beheaded, notwithstanding that he had a high reputation as a mariner. The Capuden Bey has also been beheaded by the same Admiral's orders.

A severe earthquake is said to have taken place at Jerusalem, which has destroyed a great part of that city, shaken down the mosque of Omar, and reduced the Holy Sepulchre to ruins from top to bottom.

A letter from Constantinople of the 17th September, states that the triumph of the Janissaries in that capital has been complete. It is also said that the Mufti had been deposed, and great apprehensions were entertained for the Egyptian fleet, as the Greeks attack with such extraordinary intrepidity. But what is more alarming to the Porte, is the renewal of hostilities on the part of the Persians. According to official intelligence, Prince Mehemet Ali has made himself master of Sulimania, and threatens Bagdad. The Persian army is more numerous than ever, and this fresh storm cannot fail to increase the embarrassment of the Porte. The Pacha of Silistria will have the command in chief upon the frontier of Turkey.

The Government of the Porte has peremptorily ordered the Barbary powers to furnish a certain number of ships of war, to join the Captain Pacha. The Dey of Algiers, who at the beginning of the Summer, could not furnish his contingent, has been given to understand that it must be coming forthwith. The Dey it will be borne in mind, has been embroiling himself with sundry of the smaller European powers. It is now said that the English Minister at Constantinople, has obtained a firman, positively enjoining all the Barbary powers to refrain from hostilities towards European vessels.

Letters from Athens announce, that actions of no great importance are almost daily fought in Attica to the advantage of the Greeks. A Pacha at the head of several thousand men was lately attacked at Thermopylæ, and was obliged to retire with loss. A more important engagement lately took place at Marathon, and the Mussulmans were defeated. The artillery, baggage, and military chest, fell into the hands of the victors. The number of killed and wounded on both sides, is not precisely known; but it is stated that Omer-Pacha, the Bey of Caristo, is among the prisoners of the Greeks.

SPAIN.

The Morning Chronicle states that private letters from Spain represent that country as a prey to the greatest disorders. Daily assassinations are committed by the Royalist volunteers, in the very streets of the capital. The carriages of Don Carlos were completely pillaged near the gates of Madrid. On the other hand, it is asserted, that secret tribunals have been erected, which condemn, try, and secretly execute, all the Liberals charged before them. Emigration into France goes on as extensively as ever. As neither an army nor the corps of Royalist volunteers can be recognized, it will be necessary to march into Spain several new French Regiments and companies of Artillery.

It is stated that the French government has been requested to suffer their troops to remain in Spain six months after the first of January ensuing. Lieut. general Copons is to be tried by a Court Martial. He is deeply implicated, not only because he was the first who presented the Constitution to the King in 1814, but moreover, because he presided at the Court Martial which condemned Lieut. Goiffieu to die.

A private letter from Paris intimates the probable recall of Gen. Guilleminot from Constantinople. The favor in which he stands with the Duke D'Angoulême, it is supposed will secure him a high post in the French councils. It is added, that he will be succeeded by M. de Ferronays, and that Baron de Damas will have the command of the army in Spain.

It is confidently asserted in private letters from Paris, that the French Minister has intimated an intention of immediately putting into execution a plan for an extensive, but at the same time gradual reduction in the army. A considerable quantity of ammunition and many pieces of ordnance had arrived from Spain, at several depots in the southern provinces of France.

"The dead's alive, the lost is found."

Huntsville, Alab. Nov. 2.

The most extraordinary case has just happened in this county, that has ever occurred within our recollection. Samuel W. Standifer, a young man of respectable connexions, suddenly disappeared, on Thursday evening, the 21st ult. in a way so mysterious as to induce a general belief in the neighbourhood, that he was murdered. Suspicion immediately attached to his uncle Jesse Standifer, an old and highly respectable citizen, with whom there was known to be a misunderstanding. But what gave coloring to the supposition that he was murdered, and that his uncle was the perpetrator of the foul deed, was, that, the next morning, the young man's horse, saddle and bridle, were found at the old gentleman's cotton gin, about two hundred yards from his dwelling. Upon inspection, the saddle and bridle were found to be stained with blood—the bridle reins contained several spots, and the saddle was marked with a large impression, as if made with a bloody hand

This discovery at once fixed the guilt upon the unfortunate uncle, and the whole neighborhood were excited to an active inquiry into the circumstances.—It were needless to repeat the many idle reports which immediately took wing upon the occasion.—Search was made for several days for the murdered man, but in vain; he was not to be found. Guilt, nevertheless, was fixed upon the uncle, and he was forthwith arrested, with his two sons, and brought before a magistrate for inquiry, when the following facts were disclosed. It was proved by the uncle that the young man was seen by a neighbour of the first respectability, on the evening of his departure, riding on the road which leads by the uncle's; that after the young man had passed his uncle's about two and a half miles, the witness, between 7 and 8 o'clock at night, overtook him on foot, stopped and conversed with him for several minutes.

The witness, suspecting from his conduct that something was the matter, pressed upon him a disclosure, when the young man, upon enjoining secrecy, stated that he was about to play a trick, had abandoned his horse, saddle and bridle, for that purpose, and was then on his way to some distant place where he would never be heard from again. The witness described his person, clothing, &c. and was positive as to the identity of his person. Two other witnesses were examined on the part of the uncle, by whom it appeared that a young man, corresponding precisely with the description of Samuel Standifer, had lodged in the house of one of them on that night, and related to them that he was by the name of Standifer, and nephew to the accused. This evidence being so full and explicit that the young man was still living, the uncle and his sons were immediately discharged.

The uncle and his friends, conscious of their innocence, and the more fully to acquit themselves of the unjust imputation, immediately despatched a messenger in search of the nephew, who, after 8 or 10 days, found him, near Florence, and brought him in triumph to Huntsville, *alive*, last Sunday evening. Thereby giving an ocular demonstration to a jealous and highly incensed community, that they had been charged falsely. It turns out that the young man resorted to this nefarious and wicked stratagem to effect his uncle's destruction; and actually cut his own finger, stained his bridle and saddle, and left them and his horse at his uncle's cotton gin, for the express purpose of inducing the public to believe that his uncle was the murderer. A most diabolical scheme. But his plot failed, and he is brought back to receive the punishment due to his perfidy.

In addition to the evidence given on trial of the uncle, it is proper to mention, that the young man, before his departure, had made a confident of another uncle, to whom he disclosed his wicked intentions, and enjoined upon him perpetual secrecy. But when the intended victim was found in jeopardy, the uncle promptly interposed and disclosed the whole scheme. The result of this case adds another lesson to the many already given to the world, what little confidence is to be placed in circumstantial testimony. Hundreds of innocent men, no doubt, have suffered death in a similar way, and, but for the delivering hand of Providence, the venerable Jesse Standifer might, and probably would, have been sacrificed to appease the vengeance of an incensed community.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1824

We learn from Greensburgh, that on Friday last John Deckert was tried for the murder of John Gardner, of Ligonier Valley, with a sickle, in July last. Barclay and Riddell for the commonwealth, Coulter and Foster for the defendant. The pleadings occupied about four hours. The jury were out about 20 minutes, and brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The court sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He appears to be about 60 years of age, is quite gray headed, and somewhat bald.

General Jackson passed thro' the borough of Washington early this week, on his way to Washington city. He was in fine health and spirits.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

North-Carolina.—By the entire and *official* election returns for this state, it appears that the Jackson ticket received 20,415 votes, and the Crawford ticket 15,688 votes; from which we take it the former has received a majority of 4,794,—of this we would not be too positive, for the last Statesman said it was "quite uncertain which ticket would prevail" there; and the Statesman, we all know, made a good guess about the "second choice" in Pennsylvania.

Unofficial and incomplete returns received since our last, make it tolerably certain, that, in Indiana, Jackson has received the whole 5 votes; in Illinois, Jackson 2 votes, Adams 1; in Missouri, Jackson 1, Clay 2; in Mississippi, Jackson 3; in Tennessee, Jackson 11; in Kentucky, Clay 14.

Louisiana, Alabama, and South-Carolina remain to be heard from. Their votes will probably be given to Jackson. We set them down for him in the following table.

RETURNS.

Electors	State	Jackson.	Adams.	Clay.	Crfd.
9	Maine	-	9	-	-
8	New-Hampshire	-	8	-	-
15	Massachusetts	-	15	-	-
4	Rhode-Island	-	4	-	-
8	Connecticut	-	8	-	-
7	Vermont	-	7	-	-
36	New-York	-	25	7	4
8	New-Jersey	8	-	-	-
28	Pennsylvania	28	-	-	-
3	Delaware	-	1	1	1
11	Maryland	7	3	-	1
24	Virginia	-	-	-	24
9	Georgia	-	-	-	9
16	Ohio	-	-	16	-
14	Kentucky	-	-	14	-
11	Tennessee	11	-	-	-
5	Indiana	5	-	-	-
3	Illinois	2	1	-	-
3	Missouri	1	-	2	-
5	Mississippi	3	-	-	-
15	North-Carolina	15	-	-	-
11	South-Carolina	11	-	-	-
5	Louisiana	5	-	-	-
5	Alabama	5	-	-	-
261		101	81	40	39

Our neighbors of the Statesman will have it that Mr Crawford will receive the 7 votes which we stated Mr. Clay would receive in New-York, and the one vote which we set down for Mr. Clay in Delaware. And they may be nearly right, for they make shrewd calculations sometimes. When there are but two ways of a thing, they never fail to guess within one of it. We recollect perfectly, and admit freely, that, with respect to Mr. Crawford's being the "second choice" of Pennsylvania, they came as near to the fact as they could come—to be altogether wrong. They may be more correct in the present instance; for it is quite *natural* to suppose they are better acquainted with the politics of New-York than with those of their own state.

With respect to ourselves, we would state, by way of apology for venturing to lay before *our* readers any thing on the presidential question not sanctioned by the censors of the press about the Statesman office, that the statement which we published is precisely the same which was given by every paper in the city of New-York, with the exception of Noah's Advocate, which, like the Statesman here, is generally to be interpreted by the rule of contraries. Our statement as to Delaware was founded on the returns published in Niles' Register and the Wilmington Watchman. But the Statesman says the Watchman has contradicted the account to which it was the *first* to give currency. This contradiction has escaped our notice; but

"*Omnes sharp it needs, I ween,*
"To see what is not to be seen."

The last Watchman, received since the publication of the Statesman, sets down one vote for Clay in Delaware, and but one for Crawford.

But the matter is all settled before this time. The electors were to meet and vote in their respective states on Wednesday last; the result will be known in the course of a few weeks. Perhaps it is even desirable that Crawford, should be returned to the house as a candidate. If on the return, he must be the *lowest* on it, and will be a much weaker candidate in the House than Mr. Clay would be, and would therefore stand much less in the way of General Jackson's success. He would thus experience a double defeat,—first by the *people* in the electoral colleges, and then by *their representatives* in the house; and his followers would be precluded from saying—"If Mr. Crawford had got into the house, he would have received the votes of a majority of the states."

South Carolina.—The returns of members elected to the Legislature have been received, from which it seems there is to be a considerable contest for the vote of South Carolina, the election being by the Legislature. The representation from Charleston appears to be 6 pledged, (understood to be for General Jackson,) and 7 unpledged (viz. for Mr. Crawford.) We observe that Gen. Williams, Judge Smith, and Col. Taylor, all men of high standing in the state, and decided friends of Mr. Crawford, are elected---so that a warm contest may be expected for the vote of that state.

[The foregoing paragraph, which we take from the Nashville Whig, a supporting paper, is, to us, the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit, that General Jackson will receive the vote of South Carolina, and that with very little opposition; for your ardent partizan, on this particular subject, is generally to be taken with many grains of allowance, and your supporting man of "high standing" here become more of very little influence.]

Three Governors of Western States are, as we are informed by the Harrisburgh Chronicle, natives of Pennsylvania, to wit—Governor Desha, of Kentucky, who was born in Northampton county; Governor Morrow, of Ohio, who was born in Allegany; and Governor M'Nair, of Missouri, who was born in Mifflin.

[To this we may add another General Carroll, of Tennessee, who is a native of this county.]

[How Statesmen differ! The following paragraph is from the "New-York Statesman."]

New-York Electors.—The National Advocate of this morning asserts, that *twenty-five* of the electors of this state are in favor of Mr. Adams, and eleven in favor of Mr. Crawford. Why should the editor of that paper deceive his friends and the publick by such a statement, which it is believed has no foundation in fact? There are at most no more than four of the electors friendly to the caucus candidate, and some of these are doubtful. We are credibly informed, that Mr. Cady, of Clinton county, and Mr. Smith, of Sullivan, are in favor of Mr. Clay; leaving Mr. Bailey, of this city, and Mr. Lansing, of Albany, as the only two Crawford electors in the state. It is not improbable, that these two gentlemen may eventually conclude not to throw away their votes; but fall in and support some other candidate that stands a chance of success. *New-York Statesman.*

Road to the Columbia River.—The St. Louis Enquirer of the 28th ult. says, by the arrival of Major Henry, from the Rocky Mountains, we learn that his party have discovered a passage by which loaded wagons can, at this time, reach the navigable waters of the Columbia River. This route lies south of the one explored by Lewis and Clarke, and is inhabited by Indians friendly to us.

Married,

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. John H. Hopkins, EDWARD J. ROBERTS, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss ELIZA younger daughter of the late Rev. John Campbell—all of this city.

On Thursday the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Herron, Capt. SAMUEL YOUNG, to Miss MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Pentland, all of this city.

At Washington, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. C. Wheeler, Mr. LUCIUS W. STOCKTON, of the city of Baltimore, to Miss REBECCA MOORE, daughter of Mr. Daniel Moore, of Washington.

Died,

At Philadelphia, on the 23d ult. Mr ANDREW BROWN, of the house of A. & J. Brown, merchants, of this city.

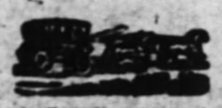
At Waynesburgh, Greene county, Penn. on the 21st ult. Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN, Pr. formerly editor of the Pittsburgh Commonwealth.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [se. salts]	-	3½ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	lit. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		92	in demand
rye	-		25	-
corn	-	25 a	28	-
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		96	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	lit. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	ewt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	ewt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	23 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. brs. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	2 75 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 25 a	2 50	-
No. 3	-	1 87 a	2	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-	1 87½	2	-
Pork	lb	3 a	4	-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Slitters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 66 a	7 50	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the pice
2 do	-		13	-

Pittsburgh and Erie Stage.



THE PROPRIETORS of the above line, with a view to accommodate the public, and obviate the necessity of running the stage on Sunday, have made the following alterations, which they hope will prove agreeable to their friends and the public generally.

The stage will leave *John Davis's Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.—Returning, will leave *Mrs. Hoover's Hotel*, Erie, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.

The rates of Fare have been reduced. Only 6 dollars are charged for the whole distance of 132 miles. Every attention will be given by the Proprietors for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Fifteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.—One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage, equal to one passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

M'Gill & Leech.

December 3, 1824.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY

M'CLURG & KING,

A large assortment of

Waterloo Shawls & Points,

TOGETHER with a general assortment of *Seasonable Goods*, which will be sold low by the quantity.

December 3, 1824—3t.

In the Orphans' Court

For the county of Allegheny, of November Term, A. D. 1824.

ON the petition of William Wolf, Administrator, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, &c. which were of John Deal, deceased, representing that the testator left issue, Jane, an infant child, and that the personal estate of the said testator is insufficient for the payment of his debts, as by the account produced to the Court appears; that the said testator died seized, in his demesne, as of fee, of and in a certain Lot of Ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, numbered in the plan of said city 234, having a front on Second street, between Chancery lane and Ferry street, of thirty-five feet, and extending back, towards Front street, eighty feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame building, now occupied as two tenements; that the just and legal title to the whole of said lot and house was in said John Deal, at the time of his decease; but that, since that time, a part of them has been seized and sold, at public outcry, by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the alleged property of William Deal, Jr. although, as said Administrator believes, said William had no claim, at law, or in equity, to any part of the property described in said petition; and praying the Court to grant him, the said Administrator, an order to make sale of said lot of ground and frame building, for the payment of the debts, and the maintenance and education of the minor child of said testator The Court accordingly order and direct, that a sale of said lot and house be made by said Administrator, on the 20th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—And that notice of said sale be given in the "Pittsburgh Gazette," three times, previously to that day.

By the Court

Wm Pentland, Clk.

[D. 3—3t.]

[An indisputable title will be given.]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public, that in consequence of bad health, he has declined Teaching for the present. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pattrick Leonard.

N. B. The Subscriber offers his Room for RENT. It is well furnished with Benches, Tables, Writing-Desks, Stove, &c. Those who are acquainted with the Room, know it to be one of the best for teaching in in the city For terms apply at his house, in Third, between Wood and Market Streets.

P. L.

Dec. 3, 1824—2t*

NOTICE.

THE person who left at my shop, a POCKET BOOK, containing a Due Bill in favor of Samuel Miller, can have it by applying to me, and paying for this advertisement.

John Torode.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3. Market St.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

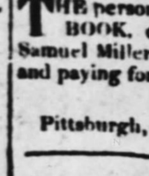
The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25 1824—[Dec. 3.t90.]

Stray Heiffer.

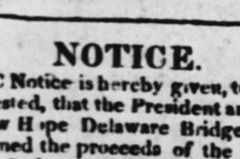
CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Wilkinsburgh, Wilkins township, seven miles east of Pittsburgh, on the 8th October last,



A Red and White Heiffer, two years old, with a white spot on her forehead, and one on the point of her tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Amy Hugo.

Dec. 3, 1824—3t*



Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Market Street, have just Published,

SONGS OF ZION,

CONTAINING a choice collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of the various metres, used by Christians of every denomination. To which is prefixed *a concise Introduction to the Rules of Music.* Prepared for the use of Schools. By Freeman Lewis, author of the "Beauties of Harmony."

Also—A Key to the Western Calculator, Or Practical Arithmetic; containing the solution of all the examples and questions for exercise, with reference to the page where they stand,—To which is added *some useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labors of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a Tutor's aid. By John Armstrong.

Nov. 19—3t*

QUARTO EDITION OF CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

RECEIVED a few days since from England, a copy of the Commentary on the whole of Isaiah, which, together with what had previously been printed, but not published in this country, will comprise two numbers of the American edition, completing the 5th volume of the work.—The 31st number (containing a Likeness of the Author) will be published in about three weeks.

The 1st volume, on the Old Testament, of A. Paul's Royal Octavo Stereotype Edition of the above work is ready for delivery, printed in a handsome style, on a fine extra royal paper, affording a large margin; and in order to have this edition correct, the proofs are carefully examined by a Classical scholar.

Both volumes of the New Testament, to correspond exactly with the above, are now stereotyping, and will be published without delay at $5 per vol. well bound, with raised bands.

Also, just published.—CLARKE ON THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, with a Likeness of the Author, containing 337 pages, 12mo. price $1 full bound, but will shortly have for sale a stereotype edition of the same size, and at the same price.

Likewise, just published.—STURM'S REFLECTIONS on the Work of God, in Nature and Providence, for every day in the year, translated by Adam Clarke, LL. D. F A. S. with a Likeness of the Author, and four engravings—containing 612 pages 12mo. price $1 75, bound with raised bands. A liberal discount will be allowed to the clergy, and others, engaging in either of the above works, by

Abm. Paul,

New-York,—Dec. 18.* 72 Nassau-st.

New-York, November 19, 1824

The following is the substance of a Trial of Messrs William & P. C. Smith, for a CONSPIRACY against Mr. Abraham Paul, as published in the New-York papers during the present week.

It appears that Mr. Abraham Paul, having received, during the past Spring and Summer a number of Letters from different parts of the country, ordering his Octavo edition of Clarke's Commentary, which orders were accordingly executed, amounting to upwards of one thousand dollars. A circumstance occurring relative to the reception of one of said orders, it was discovered that they were forgeries, designed to defraud him of his property On a farther investigation, suspicions rested against Messrs *William and Peter C. Smith*, printers of an Octavo edition of the same work, and on his complaint before the Grand Jury, they were indicted for a Conspiracy, and appeared before the November term of the Court of Sessions for the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday the 9th instant. The cause occupied the Court until Saturday.—The District Attorney, Emmet, and Caines, for the prosecution; Elisha Williams, Slosson, and Price, for defendants:—Great talent was displayed on both sides, and especially between Messrs Williams and Emmet. Each put forth all the power and energies of his mighty mind, and we are told that greater ability and more splendid and feeling eloquence has seldom been witnessed at the American Bar. The Jury, after being out thirteen hours, came into Court, said they could not agree, and begged to be discharged, as they were exhausted. The Court sent them back again; and after some time, they returned, and acquitted the accused; the law for conspiracy, to take effect, requiring the conviction of more than one person, therefore, one alone being guilty, escapes by the innocence of the other.

The following statement was signed by eight of the Jurors.

The People, } IN rendering the
vs. } verdict in this case
William & Peter C. Smith. } the following circumstances, not noticed in the Advocate and Statesman of Monday last, took place. The Jury, after being out thirteen hours, (till Saturday one o'clock) came into Court and informed the Bench that they could not agree, and wished to be discharged. The Court informed them that they must retire and deliberate longer. They then asked if they could find *one* guilty and acquit the *other?* The Recorder, after consulting the other Judges, told them they could not. They then went out again, having, before they came into Court, partially agreed among themselves to stay over twelve o'clock, without giving any verdict, in order to be discharged. After going out a second time, they came in with the following written verdict, which was delivered to the Recorder. by Mr. Benjamin Jessup, their Foreman—"For want of sufficient evidence to convict Peter, we are compelled to acquit both."

Joseph Meeks,	Thomas Starr,
John Andariese,	James Leakman,
James Harley,	Frederick Yauman,
Roswell Crosby,	John Moran,

Jurors.

The Recorder said the substance of the verdict was, that the Jury thought one guilty and the other not, in which he concurred, and therefore acquitted both.

ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

2000 LBS. of Steubenville Copperas; 1800 lbs. of Logwood, 10 dozen shovels and spades; 6 tons handsomely assorted Juniata bar iron; 200 bushels fine dried peaches and apples; 1000 lbs. Spanish and Country sole leather; bbls. of best quality French Brandy, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon, Port, and Sherry wine; 2 casks winter Spermaceti or Lamp oil; Tanners' oil, by the bbl; 1 bbl. old cherry bounce; molasses; 2 bbls. lump sugar; assorted Juniata nails, by the keg; 7-9, 8-10, and 10-12 window glass, by the box; warranted mousehole anvils; vises and files of all kinds; genuine English and Crowly steel; cast and blister steel and German and American steel.

QUEENS WARE,

A large supply open on the shelves, and in large and small CRATES, well assorted for country stores.

2 Tons good quality Spanish brown and yellow ochre in barrels and kegs; weavers' reeds, all kinds, a large assortment of Trimble's and M'Fadden's; a large supply of flax and tow linens and Phœnix sheetings, Salt by the barrel; Tobacco by the keg, and segars; CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and FLAX SEED; and a large supply of all descriptions of Goods, which will be sold at a small advance for cash or approved produce.

Isaac Harris,

Market-street.

Pittsburgh, November 26—3t.

N. B. Beeswax, Feathers; Cranberries, Dried Fruit, Deer Skins, Flax. Rags, Whiskey, &c bought for CASH, or in exchange for Goods, by ISAAC HARRIS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, *On Friday, the 24th day of December next* at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following Property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Robertson, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 398, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Fifth street, by Union street, by ground of Thomas Jones, and by Liberty street, containing in front, on Fifth street, 60 feet, be the same more or less, and extending back to Jones' line, about 17 feet, more or less, on which is erected a large two story brick house, subject to a yearly rent of

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Robertson, at the suit of William Woods.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Wallace, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, on the waters of Peters creek, bounded by lands of James Thompson's heirs, James Kuykendall, Thomas M'Millen, Robert Estep, and others, containing about 130 acres, more or less, on which there are about fifty acres cleared, with a small apple orchard, a small house and stable thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wallace, at the suit of Stephen Coulter.

ALSO All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel T. Beckett, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in Elizabeth township, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of Moses Devore, William Menoun, Solomon Johnston, David Allen's heirs, and John Beckett's heirs, containing two hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, on which there are erected two dwelling houses, a stable and a saw mill, with about one hundred acres of cleared land, and a large orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel T Beckett, deceased, at the suit of Hugh Cunningham, for the use of Adam Sheriff

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Doyle, of, in and to a part of lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, being 23 feet in front on Irwin street, (excepting one foot nine inches intended for an alley,) and extending back sixty feet, on which is erected a two story frame house, subject to a yearly ground rent of forty-six dollars Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Doyle, at the suit of Henry Holdship

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Hooper, of, in and to a piece of land, in Moon township, containing sixty acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Benjamin Records, Philip Hooper, Joseph Means' heirs, and others, on which are about thirty five acres cleared, with a cabin house and barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Hooper, at the suit of James Park.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Woods, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to Twelve Out Lots in the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, Nos. 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 214, 215, and 216, containing together one hundred and one acres, and seventy four perches On lot No. 207 there is a square log house and other buildings, and on the whole about fifty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Woods, dec. at the suit of James Irwin and James Arnold, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Scott, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabethtown, Elizabeth township Allegheny county, No. 21, being sixty feet on Front street, and one hundred and twenty feet on Market street, sixty feet on Second street, bounded by lot No 22. And also lot No 22, being sixty feet on Front street, sixty feet on Second street, and bounded by lots Nos. 21 and 23, be the same more or less, agreeably to Stephen Bayard's plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Scott, at the suit of James Gray, who assigned, &c

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom viz No 1, being part of lots No. 179 and 180 in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Front street, at the distance of fifty-seven feet eastwardly from Market street and running along Front street eastwardly, fifty seven feet ten inches, extending back eighty feet five inches, on which are erected two three story brick houses; No 2, being part of lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street, at the distance of sixty feet three and a half inches southwardly from Front street, and running along Market street southwardly twenty feet and six and three-fourth inches, and extending back the same breadth, fifty-seven and a half feet, on which is erected a three story brick house; No. 3, being part of a lot in Pittsburgh aforesaid, No. —, fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Perkins, on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and A. Barker on the south, having a front on Market street aforesaid, of twenty feet, more or less, on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of N. Cunningham & Wilson.

ALSO—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Catharine Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of about two hundred acres of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of John Reed, Esq. David Milligan, John Hannah, and land now or late of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, with sundry other buildings and about one hundred acres of land cleared, said right being the life estate of the said Catharine. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Catharine, at the suit of James Ross and others.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Catharine Ferree, of, in and to a certain tract of about three hundred and twenty-three acres of land, situate on Peters' Creek, in Mifflin township, bounded by lands of William Carroll, James Gray, and others, on which there are three dwelling houses, a double barn, a grist and saw mill, and sundry other buildings, and about sixty acres of land cleared; the said interest being a life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Catharine Ferree, at the suit of William Robinson, Jr. for use Bank U. S.

ALSO—By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the court of common pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a certain tract of land, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of West Elliot and others, containing 163 acres and 7 perches and allowance; being the same tract that was owned and possessed by Wm Bogge, dec. George Bogge, and James Adams—but which not being divisible to and among the heirs of the said Wm. Bogge, dec. and the said George Bogge and James Adams, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, in such cases made and provided, the court direct the same to be sold as aforesaid.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1824. } Dec. 3—3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1824

We learn from Greensburgh, that on Friday last John Dechert was tried for the murder of John Gardner, of Ligonier Valley, with a sickle, in July last. Barclay and Riddell for the commonwealth, Coulter and Foster for the defendant. The pleadings occupied about four hours. The jury were out about 30 minutes, and brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The court sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He appears to be about 60 years of age, is quite gray headed, and somewhat bald.

General Jackson passed thro' the borough of Washington early this week, on his way to Washington city. He was in fine health and spirits.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

North-Carolina.—By the entire and *official* election returns for this state, it appears that the Jackson ticket received 20,415 votes, and the Crawford ticket 15,621 votes; from which we take it the former has received a majority of 4,794,—of this we would not be too positive, for the last Statesman said it was "quite uncertain which ticket would prevail" there; and the Statesman, we all know, made a good guess about the "second choice" in Pennsylvania.

Unofficial and incomplete returns received since our last, make it tolerably certain, that, in Indiana, Jackson has received the whole 5 votes; in Illinois, Jackson 2 votes, Adams 1; in Missouri, Jackson 1, Clay 2; in Mississippi, Jackson 3; in Tennessee, Jackson 11; in Kentucky, Clay 14.

Louisiana, Alabama, and South-Carolina remain to be heard from. Their votes will probably be given to Jackson. We set them down for him in the following table.

RETURNS.

Electors	States	Jackson.	Adams.	Clay.	Crfd.
9	Maine	-	9	-	-
8	New-Hampshire	-	8	-	-
15	Massachusetts	-	15	-	-
4	Rhode-Island	-	4	-	-
8	Connecticut	-	8	-	-
7	Vermont	-	7	-	-
36	New-York	-	25	7	4
8	New-Jersey	8	-	-	-
28	Pennsylvania	28	-	-	-
3	Delaware	-	1	1	1
11	Maryland	7	3	-	1
24	Virginia	-	-	-	24
9	Georgia	-	-	-	9
16	Ohio	-	-	16	-
14	Kentucky	-	-	14	-
11	Tennessee	11	-	-	-
5	Indiana	5	-	-	-
3	Illinois	2	1	-	-
3	Missouri	1	-	2	-
5	Mississippi	3	-	-	-
15	North-Carolina	15	-	-	-
11	South-Carolina	11	-	-	-
5	Louisiana	5	-	-	-
5	Alabama	5	-	-	-
261		101	81	40	39

Our neighbors of the Statesman will have it that Mr Crawford will receive the 7 votes which we stated Mr. Clay would receive in New-York, and the one vote which we set down for Mr. Clay in Delaware. And they may be nearly right, for they make shrewd calculations sometimes. When there can be but two ways of a thing, they never fail to guess within one of it. We recollect perfectly, and admit freely, that, with respect to Mr. Crawford's being the "second choice" of Pennsylvania, they came as near to the fact as they could come—to be altogether wrong. They may be more correct in the present instance; for it is quite *natural* to suppose they are better acquainted with the politics of New-York than with those of their own state.

With respect to ourselves, we would state, by way of apology for venturing to lay before *our* readers any thing on the presidential question not sanctioned by the censors of the press about the Statesman office, that the statement which we published is precisely the same which was given by every paper in the city of New-York, with the exception of Noah's Advocate, which, like the Statesman here, is generally to be interpreted by the rule of contraries. Our statement as to Delaware was founded on the returns published in Niles' Register and the Wilmington Watchman. But the Statesman says the Watchman has contradicted the account to which it was the first to give currency. This contradiction has escaped our notice; but

"*Optics sharp it needs, I ween,*
"To see what is not to be seen."

The last Watchman, received since the publication of the Statesman, sets down one vote for Clay in Delaware, and but one for Crawford.

But the matter is all settled before this time. The electors were to meet and vote in their respective states on Wednesday last; the result will be known in the course of a few weeks. Perhaps it is even desirable that Crawford, should be returned to the house as a candidate. If on the return, he must be the *lowest* on it, and will be a much weaker candidate in the House than Mr. Clay would be, and would therefore stand much less in the way of General Jackson's success. He would thus experience a double defeat,—first by the *people* in the electoral colleges, and then by *their representatives* in the house; and his followers would be precluded from saying—"If Mr. Crawford had got into the house, he would have received the votes of a majority of the states."

South Carolina.—The returns of members elected to the Legislature have been received, from which it seems there is to be a considerable contest for the vote of South Carolina, the election being by the Legislature. The representation from Charleston appears to be 6 pledged, (understood to be for General Jackson,) and 7 unpledged (viz. for Mr. Crawford.) We observe that Gen. Williams, Judge Smith, and Col. Taylor, all men of high standing in the state, and decided friends of Mr. Crawford, are elected---so that a warm contest may be expected for the vote of that state.

[The forrgoing paragraph, which we take from the Nashville Whig, a caucus paper, is, to us, the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit, that General Jackson will receive the vote of South Carolina, and that with very little opposition; for your caucus presses, on this particular subject, are generally to be taken with *many* grains of allowance, and your caucus men of "high standing" have become men of very little influence.]

Three Governors of Western States are, as we are informed by the Harrisburgh Chronicle, natives of Pennsylvania, to wit—Governor Desha, of Kentucky, who was born in Northampton county; Governor Morrow, of Ohio, who was born in Adams; and Governor M'Nair, of Missouri, who was born in Mifflin.

[To this we may add another: General Carroll, of Tennessee, who is a native of this county.]

[How *Statesmen* differ! The following paragraph is from the "New-York Statesman."]

New-York Electors.—The National Advocate of this morning asserts, that *twenty five* of the electors of this state are in favor of Mr. Adams, and *eleven* in favor of Mr. Crawford. Why should the editor of that paper deceive his friends and the publick by such a statement, which it is believed has no foundation in fact? There are at most no more than four of the electors friendly to the caucus candidate, and some of these are doubtful. We are credibly informed, that Mr. Cady, of Clinton county, and Mr. Smith, of Sullivan, are in favor of Mr. Clay; leaving Mr. Bailey, of this city, and Mr. Lansing, of Albany, as the only two Crawford electors in the state. It is not improbable, that these two gentlemen may eventually conclude not to throw away their votes; but fall in and support some other candidate that stands a chance of success. *New-York Statesman.*

Road to the Columbia River.—The St. Louis Enquirer of the 28th ult. says, by the arrival of Major Henry, from the Rocky Mountains, we learn that his party have discovered a passage by which loaded wagons can, at this time, reach the navigable waters of the Columbia River. This route lies south of the one explored by Lewis and Clarke, and is inhabited by Indians friendly to us.

Married,

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. John H. Hopkins, EDWARD J. ROBERTS, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss ELIZA younger daughter of the late Rev. John Campbell—all of this city.

On Thursday the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Francis Herron, Capt. SAMUEL YOUNG, to Miss MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Pentland, all of this city.

At Washington, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. C. Wheeler, Mr. LUCIUS W. STOCKTON, of the city of Baltimore, to Miss REBECCA MOORE, daughter of Mr. Daniel Moore, of Washington.

Died,

At Philadelphia, on the 23d ult. Mr ANDREW BROWN, of the house of A. & J. Brown, merchants, of this city.

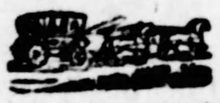
At Waynesburgh, Greene county, Penn. on the 21st ult. Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN, Pr. formerly editor of the Pittsburgh Commonwealth.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	Remarks.
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4¼	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		52	in demand
rye	-		25	-
corn	-	25 a	28	-
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		95	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	2 75 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 25 a	2 50	-
No. 3	-	1 87 a	2	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-	1 87½	2	-
Pork	lb	3 a	4	-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the piece
2 do	-		13	-

Pittsburgh and Erie Stage.



THE PROPRIETORS of the above line, with a view to accommodate the public, and obviate the necessity of running the stage on Sunday, have made the following alterations, which they hope will prove agreeable to their friends and the public generally.

The stage will leave *John Davis's Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.—Returning, will leave *Mrs. Reese's Hotel*, Erie every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.

The rates of Fare have been reduced. Only 6 dollars are charged for the whole distance of 132 miles. Every attention will be given by the Proprietors for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Fifteen pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.—One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage, equal to one passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

M'Gill & Leech.

December 3, 1824.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY

M'CLURG & KING,

A large assortment of

Waterloo Shawls & Points,

TOGETHER with a general assortment of *Seasonable Goods*, which will be sold low by the quantity.

December 3, 1824—3t.

In the Orphans' Court

For the county of Allegheny, of November Term, A. D. 1824.

ON the petition of William Wolf, Administrator, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods, &c. which were of John Deal, deceased, representing that the testator left issue, Jane, an infant child, and that the personal estate of the said testator is insufficient for the payment of his debts, as by the account produced to the Court appears; that the said testator died seized, in his demesne, as of fee, of and in a certain Lot of Ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, numbered in the plan of said city 234, having a front on Second street, between Chancery lane and Ferry street, of thirty-five feet, and extending back, towards Front street, eighty feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame building, now occupied as two tenements; that the just and legal title to the whole of said lot and house was in said John Deal, at the time of his decease; but that, since that time, a part of them has been seized and sold, at public outcry, by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the alleged property of William Deal, Jr. although, as said Administrator believes, said William had no claim, at law, or in equity, to any part of the property described in said petition; and praying the Court to grant him, the said Administrator, an order to make sale of said lot of ground and frame building, for the payment of the debts, and the maintenance and education of the minor child of said testator The Court accordingly order and direct, that a sale of said lot and house be made by said Administrator, on the 20th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—And that notice of said sale be given in the "Pittsburgh Gazette," three times, previously to that day.

By the Court

Wm Pentland, Clk.

[D. 3—3t.]

[An indisputable title will be given.]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public, that in consequence of bad health, he has declined Teaching for the present. Those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pattrick Leonard.

N. B. The Subscriber offers his Room for RENT. It is well furnished with Benches, Tables, Writing-Desks, Stove, &c. Those who are acquainted with the Room, know it to be one of the best for teaching in in the city For terms apply at his house, in Third, between Wood and Market Streets P. L.

Dec. 3, 1824 - 2t*

NOTICE.

THE person who left at my shop, a POCKET BOOK, containing a Due Bill in favor of Samuel Miller, can have it by applying to me, and paying for this advertisement.

John Torode.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3. Market St.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

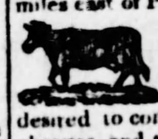
The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov 25 1824 —[Dec. 3.t90.]

Stray Heiffer.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Wilkinsburgh, Wilkins township, seven miles east of Pittsburgh, on the 5th October last,



A Red and White Heiffer, two years old, with a white spot on her forehead, and one on the point of her tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Amy Hugo.

Dec. 3, 1824—3t*

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Market Street, have just Published,

SONGS OF ZION,

CONTAINING a choice collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of the various metres, used by Christians of every denomination. To which is prefixed *a concise Introduction to the Rules of Music*. Prepared for the use of Schools. By Freeman Lewis, author of the "Beauties of Harmony."

Also—A Key to the Western Calculator,

Or Practical Arithmetic; containing the solution of all the examples and questions for exercise, with reference to the page where they stand,—To which is added *some useful Rules*. Designed chiefly to facilitate the labors of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a Tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong*.

Nov. 19—3*

QUARTO EDITION OF CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

RECEIVED a few days since from England, a copy of the Commentary on the whole of Isaiah, which, together with what had previously been printed, but not published in this country, will comprise two numbers of the American edition, completing the 5th volume of the work.—The 31st number (containing a Likeness of the Author) will be published in about three weeks.

The 1st volume, on the Old Testament, of A. Paul's Royal Octavo Stereotype Edition of the above work is ready for delivery, printed in a handsome style, on a fine extra royal paper, affording a large margin; and in order to have this edition correct, the proofs are carefully examined by a Clasical scholar.

Both volumes of the New Testament, to correspond exactly with the above, are now stereotyping, and will be published without delay at $5 per vol. well bound, with raised bands.

Also, just published,—CLARKE ON THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, with a Likeness of the Author, containing 357 pages, 12mo. price $1 full bound, but will shortly have for sale a stereotype edition of the same size, and at the same price.

Likewise, just published.—STURM'S REFLECTIONS on the Work of God, in Nature and Providence, for every day in the year, translated by Adam Clarke, LL. D. F. A. S. with a Likeness of the Author, and four engravings—containing 612 pages 12mo. price $1 75, bound with raised bands. A liberal discount will be allowed to the clergy, and others, engaging in either of the above works, by

Abm. Paul,

New-York,—Dec. 18.* 72 Nassau st.

New-York, November 19, 1824

The following is the substance of a Trial of Messrs William & P. C. Smith, for a CONSPIRACY against Mr. Abraham Paul, as published in the New-York papers during the present week.

It appears that Mr. Abraham Paul, having received, during the past Spring and Summer a number of Letters from different parts of the country, ordering his Octavo edition of Clarke's Commentary, which orders were accordingly executed, amounting to upwards of one thousand dollars. A circumstance occurring relative to the reception of one of said orders, it was discovered that they were forgeries, designed to defraud him of his property On a farther investigation, suspicions rested against Messrs *William and Peter C Smith*, printers of an Octavo edition of the same work, and on his complaint before the Grand Jury, they were indicted for a Conspiracy, and appeared before the November term of the Court of Sessions for the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday the 9th instant The cause occupied the Court until Saturday.—The District Attorney, Emmet, and Caines, for the prosecution; Elisha Williams, Slosson, and Price, for defendants:—Great talent was displayed on both sides, and especially between Messrs Williams and Emmet. Each put forth all the power and energies of his mighty mind, and we are told that greater ability and more splendid and feeling eloquence has seldom been witnessed at the American Bar. The Jury, after being out thirteen hours, came into Court, said they could not agree, and begged to be discharged, as they were exhausted. The Court sent them back again; and after some time, they returned, and acquitted the accused; the law for conspiracy, to take effect, requiring the conviction of more than one person, therefore, one alone being guilty, escapes by the innocence of the other.

The following statement was signed by eight of the Jurors.

The People, ve. William & Peter C. Smith } IN rendering the verdict in this case the following circumstances, not noticed in the Advocate and Statesman of Monday last, took place. The Jury, after being out thirteen hours, (till Saturday one o'clock) came into Court and informed the Bench that they could not agree, and wished to be discharged. The Court informed them that they must retire and deliberate longer. They then asked if they could find *one* guilty and acquit the *other*? The Recorder, after consulting the other Judges, told them they could not. They then went out again, having, before they came into Court, partially agreed among themselves to stay over twelve o'clock, without giving any verdict, in order to be discharged. After going out a second time, they came in with the following written verdict, which was delivered to the Recorder by Mr. Benjamin Jessup, their Foreman—"For want of sufficient evidence to convict Peter, we are compelled to acquit both."

Joseph Meeks, Thomas Starr,
John Andariese, James Leakman,
James Harley, Frederick Yauman,
Roswell Crosby, John Moran,
Jurors.

The Recorder said the substance of the verdict was, that the Jury thought one guilty and the other not, in which he concurred, and therefore acquitted both.

ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

2000 LBS. of Steubenville Copperas; 1800 lbs. of Logwood, 10 dozen shovels and spades; 6 tons handsomely assorted Juniata bar iron; 200 bushels fine dried peaches and apples; 1000 lbs. Spanish and Country sole leather; bbls. of best quality French Brandy, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon, Port, and Sherry wine; 2 casks winter Spermaceti or Lamp oil; Tanners' oil, by the bbl; 1 bbl. old cherry bounce; molasses; 2 bbls. lump sugar; assorted Juniata nails, by the keg; 7-9, 8-10, and 10-12 window glass, by the box; warranted mousehole anvils; vises and files of all kinds; genuine English and Crowly steel; cast and blister steel and German and American steel.

QUEENSWARE,

A large supply open on the shelves, and in large and small CRATES, well assorted for country stores.

2 Tons good quality Spanish brown and yellow ochre in barrels and kegs; weavers' reeds, all kinds, a large assortment of Trimble's and M'Fadden's; a large supply of flax and tow linens and Phœnix sheetings; Salt by the barrel; Tobacco by the keg, and segars; CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and FLAX SEED; and a large supply of all descriptions of Goods, which will be sold at a small advance for cash or approved produce.

Isaac Harris,
Market-street.

Pittsburgh, November 26—3t

N. B. Beeswax, Feathers, Cranberries, Dried Fruit, Deer Skins, Flax Rags, Whiskey, &c bought for CASH, or in exchange for Goods, by ISAAC HARRIS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, *On Friday, the 24th day of December next at 10 o'clock, A. M.* the following Property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Robertson, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 395, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Fifth street, by Union street, by ground of Thomas Jones, and by Liberty street, containing in front, on Fifth street, 60 feet, be the same more or less, and extending back to Jones' line, about 17 feet, more or less, on which is erected a large two story brick house, subject to a yearly rent of

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Robertson, at the suit of William Woods.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Wallace, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, on the waters of Peters creek, bounded by lands of James Thompson's heirs, James Kuykendall, Thomas M'Millen, Robert Estep, and others, containing about 130 acres, more or less, on which there are about fifty acres cleared, with a small apple orchard, a small house and stable thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wallace, at the suit of Stephen Coulter.

ALSO All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel T. Beckett, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in Elizabeth township, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of Moses Devore, William Menoun, Solomon Johnston, David Allen's heirs, and John Beckett's heirs, containing two hundred and forty acres, be the same more or less, on which there are erected two dwelling houses, a stable and a saw mill, with about one hundred acres of cleared land, and a large orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel T Beckett, deceased, at the suit of Hugh Cunningham, for the use of Adam Sheriff

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Doyle, of, in and to a part of lot No. 47, in the city of Pittsburgh, being 23 feet in front on Irwin street, (excepting one foot nine inches intended for an alley,) and extending back sixty feet, on which is erected a two story frame house, subject to a yearly ground rent of forty-six dollars Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Doyle, at the suit of Henry Holdship

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Hooper, of, in and to a piece of land, in Moon township, containing sixty acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Benjamin Records, Philip Hooper, Joseph Means' heirs, and others, on which are about thirty five acres cleared, with a cabin house and barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Hooper, at the suit of James Park.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of John Woods, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to Twelve Out Lots in the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, Nos 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207 208, 214, 215, and 216, containing together one hundred and one acres, and seventy four perches On lot No. 207 there is a square log house and other buildings, and on the whole about fifty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Woods, dec. at the suit of James Irwin and James Arnold, for use, &c

ALSO— All the right, title, interest and claim of John Scott, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabethtown, Elizabeth township Allegheny county, No. 21, being sixty feet on Front street, and one hundred and twenty feet on Market street, sixty feet on Second street, bounded by lot No 22. And also lot No 22, being sixty feet on Front street, sixty feet on Second street, and bounded by lots Nos. 21 and 23, be the same more or less, agreeably to Stephen Bayard's plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Scott, at the suit of James Gray, who assigned, &c

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom viz No 1, being part of lots No. 179 and 180 in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Front street, at the distance of fifty-seven feet eastwardly from Market street and running along Front street eastwardly, fifty seven feet ten inches, extending back eighty feet five inches, on which are erected two three story brick houses; No 2, being part of lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street, at the distance of sixty feet three and a half inches southwardly from Front street, and running along Market street southwardly twenty feet and six and three-fourth inches, and extending back the same breadth, fifty-seven and a half feet, on which is erected a three story brick house; No. 3, being part of a lot in Pittsburgh aforesaid, No. —, fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Perkins on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and A. Barker on the south, having a front on Market street aforesaid, of twenty feet, more or less, on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of N. Cunningham & Wilson.

ALSO—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Catharine Antis, of, in and to a certain tract of about two hundred acres of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Monongahela river, and by lands of John Reed, Esq. David Milligan, John Hannah, and land now or late of Charles Wallace, on which are erected one stone and two log dwelling houses, with sundry other buildings and about one hundred acres of land cleared, said right being the life estate of the said Catharine. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Catharine, at the suit of James Ross and others.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of Catharine Ferree, of, in and to a certain tract of about three hundred and twenty-three acres of land, situate on Peters' Creek, in Mifflin township, bounded by lands of William Carroll, James Gray, and others, on which there are three dwelling houses, a double barn, a grist and saw mill, and sundry other buildings, and about sixty acres of land cleared; the said interest being a life estate. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Catharine Ferree, at the suit of William Robinson, Jr. for use Bank U. S.

ALSO—By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the court of common pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a certain tract of land, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of West Elliot and others, containing 163 acres and 7 perches and allowance; being the same tract that was owned and possessed by Wm Boggs, dec. George Boggs, and James Adams—but which not being divisible to and among the heirs of the said Wm. Boggs, dec. and the said George Boggs and James Adams, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, in such cases made and provided, the court direct the same to be sold as aforesaid.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1824. } Dec. 3—3t.

From Doddridge's Notes of the Western Country.

ATTACK ON RICE'S FORT.

This fort consisted of some cabins and a small block house, and was, in dangerous times, the residence and place of refuge for twelve families of its immediate neighbourhood. It was situated on Buffaloe Creek, about twelve or fifteen miles from its junction with the river Ohio.

Previously to the attack of this fort, which took place in the month of September 1782, several, of the few men belonging to the fort, had gone to Hagers-Town, to exchange their peltry and furs, for salt, lead, and ammunition, as was the usual custom of those times. They had gone on this journey somewhat earlier that season than usual, because there had been "a still time"—that is, no recent alarms of the Indians.

A few days before the attack on this fort, about 300 Indians had made their last attack on Wheeling fort. On the third night of the investment of Wheeling, the Indian chiefs held a council, in which it was determined, that the siege of Wheeling should be raised, two hundred of the warriors return home, and the remaining hundred of picked men, make a dash into the country, and strike a heavy blow somewhere before their return. It was their determination to take a fort somewhere, and massacre all its people, in revenge for their defeat at Wheeling.

News of the plan, adopted by the Indians, was given by two white men, who had been made prisoners when lads, raised among the Indians, and taken to war with them. These men deserted from them soon after their council at the close of the siege of Wheeling. The notice was indeed but short, but it reached Rice's fort about half an hour before the commencement of the attack. The intelligence was brought by Mr. Jacob Miller, who received it at Doct. Moore's, in the neighbourhood of Washington. Making all speed home, he fortunately arrived in time to assist in the defence of the place. On receiving this news, the people of the fort felt assured that the blow was intended for them, and in this conjecture they were not mistaken. But little time was allowed them for preparation.

The Indians had surrounded the place before they were discovered; but they were still at some distance. When discovered, the alarm was given, on which every man ran to his cabin for his gun, and took refuge in the block house. The Indians answering the alarm with a war whoop from their whole line, commenced firing and running towards the fort from every direction. It was evidently their intention to take the place by assault; but the fire of the Indians was answered by that of six brave and skilful sharpshooters. This unexpected reception, prevented the intended assault, and made the Indians take refuge behind logs, stumps and trees. The firing continued with little intermission for about four hours.

In the intervals of the firing, the Indians frequently called out to the people of the fort, "Give up, give up, too many Indian. Indian too big. No kill." They were answered with defiance—"Come on you cowards; we are ready for you. Shew us your yellow hides, and we will make holes in them for you."

During the evening, many of the Indians, at some distance from the fort, amused themselves by shooting the horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, until the bottom was strewed with their dead bodies.

About ten o'clock at night the Indians set fire to a barn about 30 yards from the fort. The barn was large and full of grain and hay. The flame was frightful, and at first it seemed to endanger the burning of the fort, but the barn stood on lower ground than the fort. The night was calm, with the exception of a slight breeze up the creek. This carried the flame and burning splinters in a different direction, so that the burning of the barn, which at first was regarded as a dangerous, if not fatal occurrence, proved in the issue the means of throwing a strong light to a great distance in every direction, so that the Indians durst not approach the fort to set fire to the cabins, which they might have done at little risk, under the cover of darkness.

After the barn was set on fire, the Indians collected on the side of the fort opposite the barn, so as to have the advantage of the light, and kept a pretty constant fire, which was as steadily answered by that of the fort, until about two o'clock, when the Indians left the place, and made a hasty retreat.

Thus was this little place defended by a Spartan band of six men, against one hundred chosen warriors, exasperated to madness by their failure at Wheeling fort. Their names shall be inscribed in the list of the heroes of our early times. They were Jacob Miller, George Lefler, Peter Fullenweider, Daniel Rice, George Felebaum, and Jacob Lefler, junior. George Felebaum was shot in the forehead, thro' a port hole, at the second fire of the Indians, and instantly expired; so that in reality, the defence of the place was made by only five men.

The loss of the Indians was four, three of whom were killed at the first fire from the fort, the other was killed about sun down. There can be no doubt, but that a number more were killed and wounded in the engagement, but concealed or carried off.

A large division of these Indians on their retreat, passed within a little distance of my father's fort. In following their trail, a few days afterwards, I found a large number of severed branches, [illegible] the Indians usually apply to prevent their wounds from inflammation. The bark, which I stripped off, was old and dry, was removed and replaced with a new one.

Examples of personal bravery, and hair breadth escapes, are always acceptable to readers of history. An instance of both of these happened during the attack on this fort, which may be worth recording.

Abraham Rice, one of the principal men belonging to the fort of that name, on hearing the report of the deserters from the Indians, mounted a very strong active mare, and rode in all haste to another fort, about three and a half miles distant from his own, for further news, if any could be had, concerning the presence of a body of Indians in the neighbourhood.

Just as he reached the place, he heard the report of the guns at his own fort. He instantly returned as fast as possible, until he arrived within sight of the fort.—Finding that it still held out, he determined to reach it and assist in its defence, or perish in the attempt. In doing this, he had to cross the creek, the fort being some distance from it on the opposite bank. He saw no Indians until his mare sprang down the bank of the creek, at which instant, about fourteen of them jumped up from among the woods and bushes, and discharged their guns at him. One bullet wounded him in the fleshy part of the right arm above the elbow. By this time several more of the Indians came up and shot at him. A second ball wounded him in the thigh a little above the knee, but without breaking the bone; the ball then passed transversely through the neck of the mare—she, however, sprang up the bank of the creek, fell to her knees and stumbled along about a rod before she recovered; during this time, several Indians came running up, to tomahawk him. He made his escape after having about thirty shots fired at him from a very short distance.—After riding about four miles, he reached Lamb's fort, much exhausted with the loss of blood. After getting his wounds dressed, and resting a while, he set off late in the evening with twelve men, determined, if possible, to reach the fort under cover of the night. When they got within about two hundred yards of it, they halted.—The firing at the fort still continued; ten of the men thinking the enterprize too hazardous, refused to go any farther, and retreated. Rice and two other men, crept silently along towards the fort; but had not proceeded far, before they came close upon an Indian in his concealment. He gave the alarm yell, which was instantly passed round the lines with the utmost regularity. This occasioned the Indians to make their last effort to take the place, and make their retreat, under cover of the night. Rice and his two companions, returned in safety to Lamb's fort.

About ten o'clock next morning, sixty men collected at Rice's fort for the relief of the place. They pursued the Indians, who kept in a body for about two miles.—The Indians had then divided into small parties, and took over the hills in different directions, so that they could be tracked no farther. The pursuit was of course given up.

A small division of the Indians, had not proceeded far after their separation, before they discovered four men coming from a neighboring fort, in the direction of that which they had left. The Indians waylayed the path, and shot two of them dead on the spot. The others fled. One of them being swift of foot, soon made his escape. The other being a poor runner, was pursued by an Indian, who, after a smart chase, came close to him. The man then wheeled round and snapped his gun at the Indian. This he repeated several times. The Indian then threw his tomahawk at his head, but missed him; he then caught hold of the ends of his belt, which was tied behind in a bow knot. In this again the Indian was disappointed, for the knot came loose, so that he got the belt, but not the man, who wheeled round and tried his gun again. It happened to go off, and laid the Indian dead at his feet.

From the same.

Expected attack on Doddridge's Fort.

When we received advice, at my father's fort, of the attack on Rice's blockhouse, which was but a few miles distant, we sent word to all those families who were out on their farms, to come immediately to the fort. It became nearly dark, before the two runners had time to give the alarm to the family of a Mr. Charles Stuart, who lived about three quarters of a mile from the fort.

They returned in great haste, saying that Stuart's house was burned down, and that they had seen two fires between that and the fort, at which the Indians were encamped. There was, therefore, no doubt that an attack would be made on our fort, early in the morning.

In order to give the reader a correct idea of the military tactics of our early times, I will give, in detail, the whole progress of the preparations, which were made for the expected attack—and, as nearly as I can, I will give the commands of Captain Teter, our commander, in his own words.

In the first place, he collected all our men together, and related the battles and skirmishes he had been in, and really they were not few in number.—He was in Braddock's defeat, Grant's defeat, the taking of Fort Pitt, and nearly all the battles which took place between the English, and the French and Indians, from Braddock's defeat, until the capture of that place by Gen. Forbes. He reminded us, "That in case the Indians should succeed, we need expect no mercy: that every man, woman and child, would be killed on the spot. They have been defeated at one fort, and they are mad enough.—If they should succeed in taking ours, all their vengeance will fall on our heads. We must fight for ourselves and one another, and for our wives and children, brothers and sisters. We must make the best preparations we can; a little after day break we shall hear the crack of the guns."

He then made a requisition of all the powder and lead in the fort. This communication was accurately divided amongst all the men, and the greatest economy to be fully exhibited. When this was done, "Now" says the captain, "When you run your bullets, cut of the moulds very sharp, and scrape them, so as to make them a little less, and get patches one hundred finer than those you commonly use, and have them well oiled, for if a rifle happens to be choked in the

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New-York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M. bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5 & up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

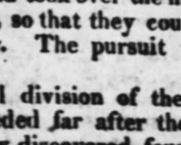
REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville. *J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden*, Cincinnati. *Knox & M'Kee*, Wheeling. *James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell*, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

STRAY COW

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing three miles east of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Monongahela, on the 1st inst.



A RED COW,

with some white on her belly, flank and tail, and giving a little milk; she appears to be about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

William Wilson.

Nov. 12.—3t.*

My Creditors,

WILL take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House in Union-Town.

Z. Walker.

Union-Town, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail,* a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids,* 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks, Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes.* 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks,* 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings,* Orange and Blue *Chambrays,* all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also,* an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn,* both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

October 22—8t.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel,* Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December next,* for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq. is concerned, either personally or as Counsel; at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Commonwealth the 49th.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Oct. 14—3t

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Ciet, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

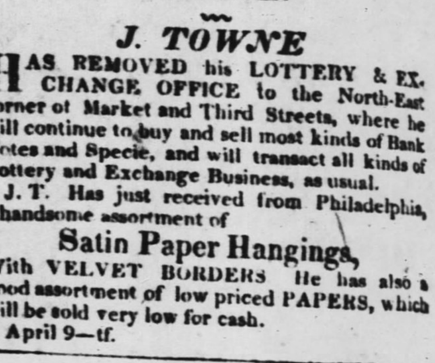
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.



COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17—4m*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 30.—tf

EDITORIAL.

From Doddridge's Notes on the Western Country.

ATTACK ON RICE'S FORT.

This fort consisted of some cabins and a small block house, and was, in dangerous times, the residence and place of refuge for twelve families of its immediate neighbourhood. It was situated on Buffaloe Creek, about twelve or fifteen miles from its junction with the river Ohio.

Previously to the attack of this fort, which took place in the month of September 1782, several, of the few men belonging to the fort, had gone to Hagers-Town, to exchange their peltry and furs, for salt, iron, and ammunition, as was the usual custom of those times. They had gone on this journey somewhat earlier that season than usual, because there had been "a still time"—that is, no recent alarms of the Indians.

A few days before the attack on this fort, about 300 Indians had made their last attack on Wheeling fort. On the third night of the investment of Wheeling, the Indian chiefs held a council, in which it was determined, that the siege of Wheeling should be raised, two hundred of the warriors return home, and the remaining hundred of picked men, make a dash into the country, and strike a heavy blow somewhere before their return. It was their determination to take a fort somewhere, and massacre all its people, in revenge for their defeat at Wheeling.

News of the plan, adopted by the Indians, was given by two white men, who had been made prisoners when lads, raised among the Indians, and taken to war with them. These men deserted from them soon after their council at the close of the siege of Wheeling. The notice was indeed but short, but it reached Rice's fort about half an hour before the commencement of the attack. The intelligence was brought by Mr. Jacob Miller, who received it at Doct. Moore's, in the neighbourhood of Washington. Making all speed home, he fortunately arrived in time to assist in the defence of the place. On receiving this news, the people of the fort felt assured that the blow was intended for them, and in this conjecture they were not mistaken. But little time was allowed them for preparation.

The Indians had surrounded the place before they were discovered; but they were still at some distance. When discovered, the alarm was given, on which every man ran to his cabin for his gun, and took refuge in the block house. The Indians answering the alarm with a war whoop from their whole line, commenced firing and running towards the fort from every direction. It was evidently their intention to take the place by assault; but the fire of the Indians was answered by that of six brave and skilful sharpshooters. This unexpected reception, prevented the intended assault, and made the Indians take refuge behind logs, stumps and trees. The firing continued with little intermission for about four hours.

In the intervals of the firing, the Indians frequently called out to the people of the fort, "Give up, give up, too many Indian. Indian too big. No kill." They were answered with defiance—"Come on you cowards; we are ready for you. Shew us your yellow hides, and we will make holes in them for you."

During the evening, many of the Indians, at some distance from the fort, amused themselves by shooting the horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, until the bottom was strewed with their dead bodies.

About ten o'clock at night the Indians set fire to a barn about 30 yards from the fort. The barn was large and full of grain and hay. The flame was frightful, and at first it seemed to endanger the burning of the fort, but the barn stood on lower ground than the fort. The night was calm, with the exception of a slight breeze up the creek. This carried the flame and burning splinters in a different direction, so that the burning of the barn, which at first was regarded as a dangerous, if not fatal occurrence, proved in the issue the means of throwing a strong light to a great distance in every direction, so that the Indians durst not approach the fort to set fire to the cabins, which they might have done at little risk, under the cover of darkness.

After the barn was set on fire, the Indians collected on the side of the fort opposite the barn, so as to have the advantage of the light, and kept a pretty constant fire, which was as steadily answered by that of the fort, until about two o'clock, when the Indians left the place, and made a hasty retreat.

Thus was this little place defended by a Spartan band of six men, against one hundred chosen warriors, exasperated to madness by their failure at Wheeling fort. Their names shall be inscribed in the list of the heroes of our early times. They were Jacob Miller, George Lefler, Peter Fullenweider, Daniel Rice, George Felebaum, and Jacob Lefler, junior. George Felebaum was shot in the forehead, thro' a port hole, at the second fire of the Indians, and instantly expired; so that in reality, the defence of the place was made by only five men.

The loss of the Indians was four, three of whom were killed at the first fire from the fort, the other was killed about sun down. There can be no doubt, but that a number more were killed and wounded in the engagement, but concealed or carried off.

A large division of these Indians on their retreat, passed within a little distance of my father's fort. In following their trail, a few days afterwards, I found a large poultice of chewed sassafras leaves. This is the dressing which the Indians usually apply to recent gun shot wounds. The poultice which I found had become too old and dry, was removed and replaced with a new one.

Examples of personal bravery, and hair breadth escapes, are always acceptable to readers of history. An instance of both of these happened during the attack on this fort, which may be worth recording.

Abraham Rice, one of the principal men belonging to the fort of that name, on hearing the report of the deserters from the Indians, mounted a very strong active mare, and rode in all haste to another fort, about three and a half miles distant from his own, for further news, if any could be had, concerning the presence of a body of Indians in the neighbourhood.

Just as he reached the place, he heard the report of the guns at his own fort. He instantly returned as fast as possible, until he arrived within sight of the fort.—Finding that it still held out, he determined to reach it and assist in its defence, or perish in the attempt. In doing this, he had to cross the creek, the fort being some distance from it on the opposite bank. He saw no Indians until his mare sprang down the bank of the creek, at which instant, about fourteen of them jumped up from among the woods and bushes, and discharged their guns at him. One bullet wounded him in the fleshy part of the right arm above the elbow. By this time several more of the Indians came up and shot at him. A second ball wounded him in the thigh a little above the knee, but without breaking the bone; the ball then passed transversely through the neck of the mare—she, however, sprang up the bank of the creek, fell to her knees and stumbled along about a rod before she recovered; during this time, several Indians came running up, to tomahawk him. He made his escape after having about thirty shots fired at him from a very short distance.—After riding about four miles, he reached Lamb's fort, much exhausted with the loss of blood. After getting his wounds dressed, and resting a while, he set off late in the evening with twelve men, determined, if possible, to reach the fort under cover of the night. When they got within about two hundred yards of it, they halted.—The firing at the fort still continued; ten of the men thinking the enterprize too hazardous, refused to go any farther, and retreated. Rice and two other men, crept silently along towards the fort; but had not proceeded far, before they came close upon an Indian in his concealment. He gave the alarm yell, which was instantly passed round the lines with the utmost regularity. This occasioned the Indians to make their last effort to take the place, and make their retreat, under cover of the night. Rice and his two companions, returned in safety to Lamb's fort.

About ten o'clock next morning, sixty men collected at Rice's fort for the relief of the place. They pursued the Indians, who kept in a body for about two miles.—The Indians had then divided into small parties, and took over the hills in different directions, so that they could be tracked no farther. The pursuit was of course given up.

A small division of the Indians, had not proceeded far after their separation, before they discovered four men coming from a neighboring fort, in the direction of that which they had left. The Indians waylayed the path, and shot two of them dead on the spot. The others fled. One of them being swift of foot, soon made his escape. The other being a poor runner, was pursued by an Indian, who, after a smart chase, came close to him. The man then wheeled round and snapped his gun at the Indian. This he repeated several times. The Indian then threw his tomahawk at his head, but missed him; he then caught hold of the ends of his belt, which was tied behind in a bow knot. In this again the Indian was disappointed, for the knot came loose, so that he got the belt, but not the man, who wheeled round and tried his gun again. It happened to go off, and laid the Indian dead at his feet.

From the same.

Expected attack on Doddridge's Fort.

When we received advice, at my father's fort, of the attack on Rice's blockhouse, which was but a few miles distant, we sent word to all those families who were out on their farms, to come immediately to the fort. It became nearly dark, before the two runners had time to give the alarm to the family of a Mr. Charles Stuart, who lived about three quarters of a mile from the fort.

They returned in great haste, saying that Stuart's house was burned down, and that they had seen two fires between that and the fort, at which the Indians were encamped. There was, therefore, no doubt that an attack would be made on our fort, early in the morning.

In order to give the reader a correct idea of the military tactics of our early times, I will give, in detail, the whole progress of the preparations, which were made for the expected attack—and, as nearly as I can, I will give the commands of Captain Teter, our commander, in his own words.

In the first place, he collected all our men together, and related the battles and skirmishes he had been in, and really they were not few in number.—He was in Braddock's defeat, Grant's defeat, the takingof Fort Pitt, and nearly all the battles which took place between the English, and the French and Indians, from Braddock's defeat, until the capture of that place by Gen. Forbes. He reminded us, "That in case the Indians should succeed, we need expect no mercy: that every man, woman and child, would be killed on the spot. They have been defeated at one fort, and now they are mad enough.—If they should succeed in taking ours, all their vengeance will fall on our heads. We must fight for ourselves and one another, and for our wives and children, brothers and sisters. We must make the best preparations we can; a little after day break we shall hear the crack of the guns."

He then made a requisition of all the powder and lead in the fort. The ammunition was accurately divided amongst all the men, and the amount supposed to be fully sufficient. When this was done, "Now" says the captain, "When you run your bullets, cut off the necks very close, and scrape them, so as to make them a little less, and get patches one hundred finer than those you commonly use, and have them well oiled, for if a rifle happens to be choked in the time of battle, there is one gun and one man lost, for the rest of the battle. You will have no time to unbreech a gun and get a plug, to drive out a bullet. Have the locks well oiled, and your flints sharp, so as not to miss fire.

Such were his orders to the men. He then said to the women, "These yellow fellows are very handy at setting fire to houses, and water is a very good thing to put out fire. You must fill every vessel with water. Our fort is not well stockaded, and these ugly fellows may rush into the middle of it, and attempt to set fire to our cabins in twenty places at once." They fell to work, and did as he had ordered.

The men, having put their rifles in order, "Now says he, let every man gather in his axes, mattocks and hoes, and place them inside of his door, for the Indians may make a dash at them with their tomahawks, to cut them down, and an axe, in that case, might hit, when a gun would miss fire.

Like a good commander, our captain, not content with giving orders, went from house to house, to see that every thing was right.

The ladies of the present day, will suppose that our women were frightened half to death, with the near prospect of such an attack of the Indians; on the contrary, I do not know that I ever saw a merrier set of women in my life. They went on with their work of carrying water and cutting bullet patches for the men, apparently without the least emotion of fear; and I have every reason to believe, that they would have been pleased with the crack of the guns in the morning.

During all this time, we had no sentinels placed around the fort; so confident was our captain, that the attack would not be made before day break.

I was at that time, thirteen or fourteen years of age, but ranked as a fort soldier. After getting my gun and all things else in order, I went up into the garret loft of my father's house, and laid down about the middle of the floor, with my shot pouch on, and my gun by my side, expecting to be waked up by the report of the guns at day break, to take my station at the port hole assigned me, which was in the second story of the house.

I did not awake 'till about sun rise, when the alarm was all over. The family which we supposed had been killed, had come into the fort about day break. Instead of the house being burnt, it was only a large old log on fire, near the house, which had been seen by our expresses. If they had seen any thing like fire, between that and the fort, it must have been fox fire. Such is the creative power of imagination when under the influence of fear.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New-York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis.	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M. bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5&up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & ohn ston, Wm Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh
August 20—tf.

STRAY COW

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing three miles east of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Monongahela, on the 1st inst.

A RED COW,

with some white on her belly, flank and tail, and giving a little milk; she appears to be about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away

William Wilson.

Nov. 12.—3t.*

My Creditors,

WILL take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House in Union-Town.

Z Walker.

Union-Town, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

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Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

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BY WHOLESALE.

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October 22—8t.

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Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

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Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December next*, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq. is concerned, either personally or as Counsel; at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Commonwealth the 49th.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Oct. 14—3t

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17—4m*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.*

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 29.—tf